

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

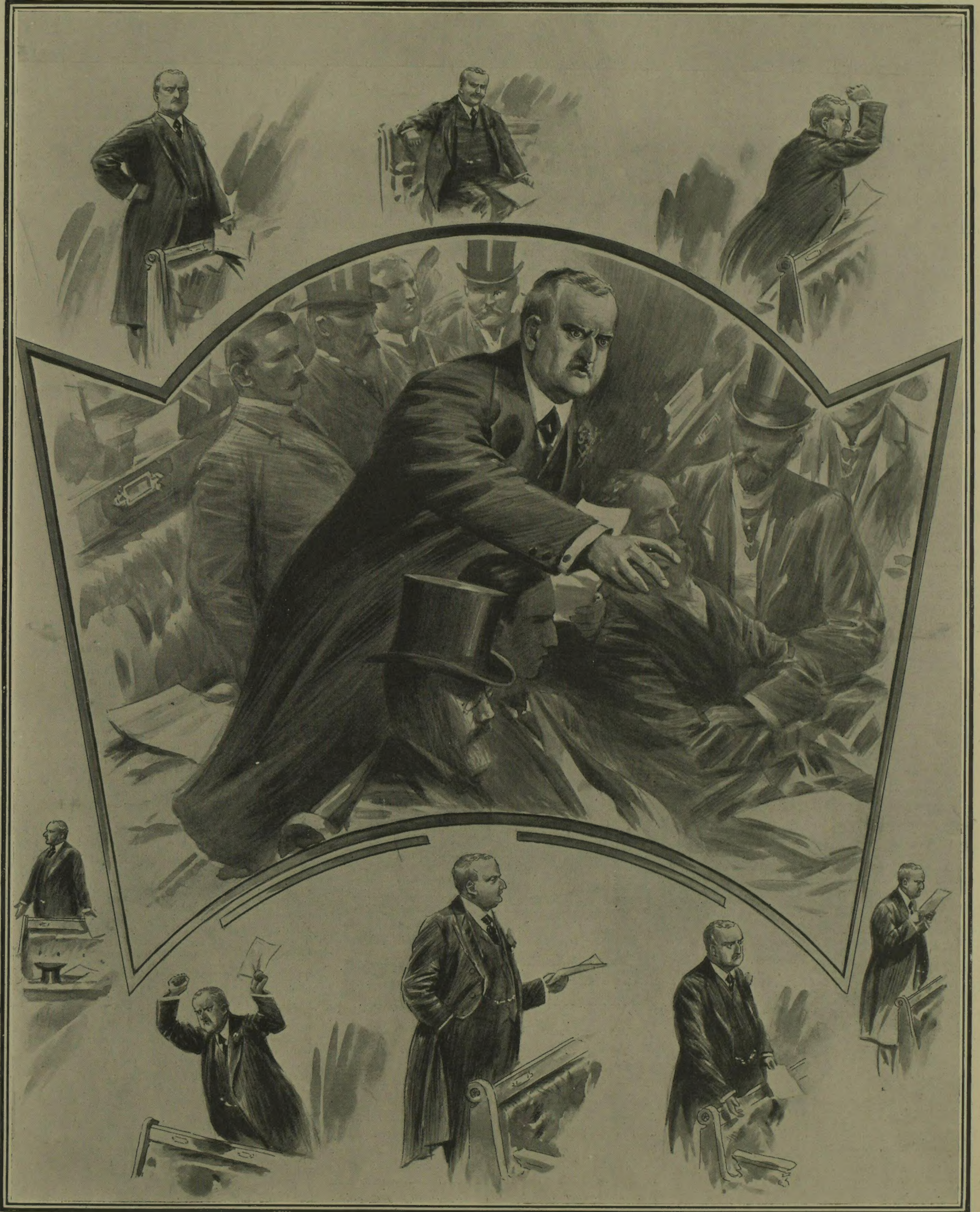
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SIXPENCE.

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HOME RULE ONCE MORE: MR. JOHN REDMOND'S MOTION ON THE BURNING IRISH QUESTION, MARCH 30.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Redmond moved that "the mismanagement of Ireland can be remedied only by giving to the Irish people the legislative and executive control of all purely Irish affairs." A heated debate followed, and Earl Percy proposed an amendment, the substance of which was that Home Rule would injure the prosperity of Ireland and imperil the security of Great Britain. There was a scene between Mr. George Clarke and Mr. John O'Connor. Mr. Asquith declined to vote for Mr. Redmond's motion because he found in it no recognition of Imperial supremacy, and he was bitterly attacked by Mr. Healy. Finally, Mr. Simon's amendment emphasising Imperial supremacy was carried by 156. (The Drawing is No. 4 of our series, "Mannerisms of the Member.")

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PARLIAMENT.

"I ONLY wish I were an autocrat," said Mr. Birrell in the Home Rule debate on Monday. A moment later he remarked that in these days "it takes all sorts to make a Cabinet." Members wondered how, if he were an autocrat, he would rule Ireland, and what sort of Cabinet—if any—he would form. He did not oblige Mr. Redmond with precise information as to the Home Rule intentions of the Government. On the contrary, with the fate of his Council, or half-way house, Bill in his mind, he requested the Irish people to state plainly what *their* propositions were. Mr. Balfour, in a speech which amused his followers better than any play, gave a satirical description of the connection of the Liberal Party with the Home Rule cause. "The connection has certainly been long, and it is not for me to say that it has been otherwise than honourable." If the Nationalists were disappointed by Mr. Birrell, they were offended and almost alienated by Mr. Asquith, whom Mr. Healy unfeelingly described as the new leader of the Liberal Party. "The British people have got to be convinced," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a parenthesis which recalled Lord Rosebery's historic allusion to "the predominant partner." Mr. Healy, in one of the most bitter outbursts of his life, flung taunts, gibes, and reproaches at Mr. Asquith. "To-day," remarked the Nationalist spokesman, "he is an important man; to-morrow he may be a god, but we shall not worship at his shrine." If this speech had not been made, the majority for Mr. Redmond's motion might have been larger than 156. It chilled the enthusiasm of some of the Liberals. While friends were thus drawing apart in the House of Commons, Churchmen and the Government were coming closer in the House of Lords. "Some hope of a settlement" of the Education question was, as Lord Rosebery said, excited by the reception of the Bishop of St. Asaph's proposal of popular control of all State-supported schools and all-round denominational facilities. This scheme, according to the Archbishop of Canterbury, went a long way towards an agreement, and the Earl of Crewe admitted that the author of the Government measure, to which it was a rival, could not claim exclusive patent rights! With the good wishes of Lord Rosebery for its revival, the Bishop's Bill was left dormant. Mr. Birrell introduced his Irish Universities Bill, which was blessed by Mr. Balfour.

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TALKS WITH TOM BINGLEY ON PARLIAMENT AND PERSONS.

BY G. S. STREET.

VI.—OF BEER AND LIBERTY AND DUTY.

"WHAT about Peckham, Tom?" said I. "Up with the sale of it, Down with a pail of it!" he quoted, and "Don't be afraid of it, Drink till you're made of it!" was all he would answer to my remark that it was an insult to the enlightened democracy to suppose that it was influenced to such an extent by such fleshly considerations. "Well, no," he finally admitted; "it wasn't simply glorious beer. But you can't claim the turnover for Tariff Reform this time. It was beer indirectly. Beer was the occasion. Liberty was the motive force. Glorious liberty! I do like that about the English. Give an Englishman the idea—rightly or wrongly—that he is being treated like a child about some restriction, and he is just as angry whether he wants to do the thing or not. We had an instructive little debate on Friday which brought that out. Sloan proposed a Bill to check drinking in clubs in Ireland. The object was beyond reproach, of course. Bogus clubs, which are nothing but boozing places, ought to be put down—if they can be. But if they can't be put down without making a law that no visitor to any club should be allowed to drink a glass of beer after the closing time for public-houses unless he lived seven miles off—well, then, bogus clubs will have to go on. Grown-up people won't stand that sort of interference. I wouldn't stand it. I don't believe you would stand it. If you were walking with a man from Worcester-shire late in Piccadilly, and I met you and took you into my club, and he was allowed a drink and you were not, you'd be pretty furious about it, wouldn't you, whether you wanted a drink or not? Robert Cecil said he'd been to a working-man's club and found the men there indignant at the idea of policemen going into their place, as they will under Asquith's Bill. Naturally. The whole debate was a neat lesson for the bigger measure, and I hope it will be taken to heart. That's where it will knock the Government; it's not the fourteen years, or brewery shares; it's the six-mile walk and the policeman in the clubs."

"But the working man knows it's the same for all of us, Tom."

"Rot! He's not such a fool. He knows quite well that the policeman in your club or mine will be a joke; he'll be chaffed and given a drink, and sent away smiling respectfully. In the working man's club he'll be an irritating reality. Then the six mile nonsense—nothing in a motor, a very different thing if you have to pad the hoof. And why shouldn't a man drink beer as much on Sunday as any other day? It would do him less harm, because it wouldn't interfere with his work. All this interference simply exasperates people, and I'm pretty sure they think it's another case of the poor man being interfered with and the rich man let alone—just as when they put down street betting." "But, Tom, you surely wouldn't have no restriction on the opportunities of getting drunk?" "I tell you there's a limit to the sacrifices you can ask of decent people for the sake of the wrong 'uns. Protect them where they can't protect themselves; insist on good drink, and give the moderate drinker a chance, with properly-managed pubs where he could take the missus and sit in peace—and you could leave the drunkards to the police. But, if you give way to the extreme teetotalers and try to make drinking a crime, you'll get a reaction. . . . I've a good mind to go home till the confounded question's over. I'm rather tired of offending both parties."

"You should try being a Tory-Socialist," said I; "you'd find out what offending both sides really was."

"I won't be an 'ist' of any kind," said he, "but I will use my common-sense. Everybody's wrong on this question. I rather agree with Chesterton, who said in your paper that he liked beer and wanted to abolish brewers." I observed that that was all very well for popular authors and landed proprietors, who had large staffs of people to minister to their wants, but that I had no facilities for private brewing in my attic. "Anyhow," said he, "I'd be delighted to go for the brewers, if the idea was to make them good brewers—and I dare say they'd object just as much as they do now. As it is, I'm out of the fight, and that's a bore."

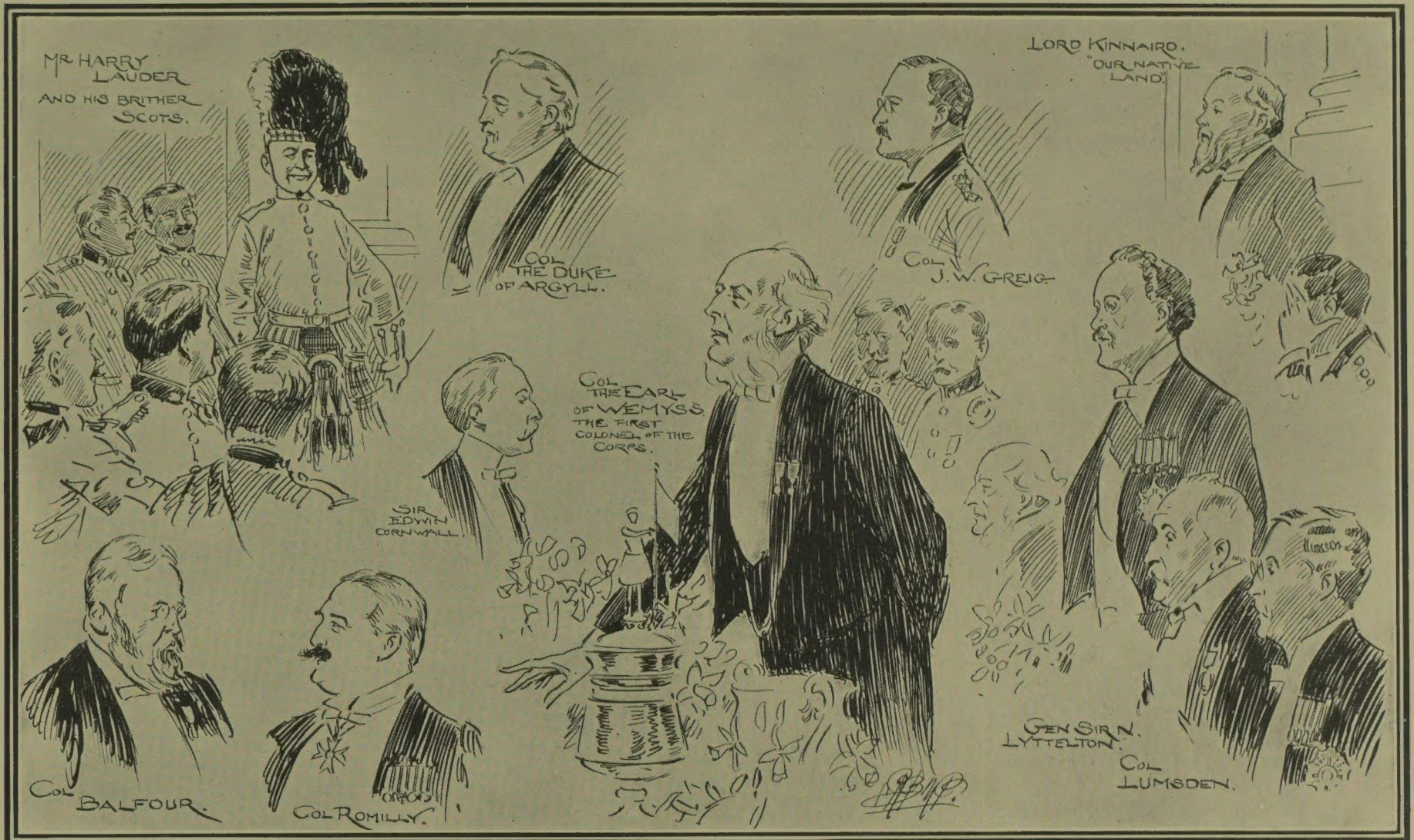
I asked him if anything else of interest had happened. "In a way, yes," he said. "We had examples of the different sorts of temper the House can show—on consecutive nights, too; a pretty strong contrast. One night, everyone was raging about the Chinese in the Transvaal. The Opposition said the Government had broken a pledge, and were perfectly furious about it though it didn't want the pledge kept in the least. That's party politics; no good to anyone. Amusing, of course, quite exciting, but nothing really in it. The next night there were the speeches about the Duke, and we put all the party politics on one side to honour the memory of a man who did the best he knew for his country without any personal ambition. I wish there were more like him; and I don't think only of the aristocracy, but all the crowd of wealthy middle-class people who have large incomes and nothing to do for them. I wish more of them recognised that they ought to do something, however humble a show it might make."

"And last night," said I, referring to Monday, "you relapsed again, didn't you, and had a scene?"

"Oh, just the least little bit of a turn-up." John O'Connor called an Ulster man a cad and a coward. Very wrong, of course—quite inexcusable, from your Turveydrop-deportment point of view—but those little bursts of temper have their good side: they show warmth and sincerity, anyhow. And, after all, it's almost as bad manners, if you come to that, to call a man's constituents lazy and ignorant peasantry before his face. Ulstermen are a bit riling, you know: I think the House forgave John O'Connor."

THE LAST OF THE VOLUNTEERS: TWO FAREWELL CEREMONIES.

DRAWINGS BY R. PAXTON AND H. W. KOEKKOEK.



THE LONDON SCOTTISH VOLUNTEERS HOLDING THEIR LAST MEETING AT THE HOTEL CECIL ON MARCH 31.

Under the presidency of their Colonel, the Earl of Wemyss, the corps met for the last time as a Volunteer force. There were also present Colonel the Duke of Argyll, Lord Kinnaird, General the Hon. Sir Neville Lyttelton, and other officers. Just before midnight, at which hour the corps dissolved, and passed into the force of the Territorial Army, the Earl of Wemyss proposed the toast of "Commanding Officers Past and Present." The company was played in to dinner by the regimental pipers, and during the evening Mr. Harry Lauder sang.



THREE FAREWELL VOLLEYS FIRED BY THE 4TH VOLUNTEER BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS.

On the evening of March 30 at their drill-hall in Shaftesbury Street, N., the 4th Volunteer Battalion Royal Fusiliers held their last roll-call before they were merged into the Territorial Army. Colonel Vickers Dunfee presided. During the evening the bugles sounded the "Last Post" and a firing-party discharged three volleys. The Lord Mayor proposed success to the new battalion.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE difference between two great nations can be illustrated by the coincidence that at this moment both France and England are engaged in discussing the memorial of a literary man. France is considering the celebration of the late Zola, England is considering that of the recently defunct Shakspeare. There is some national significance, it may be, in the time that has elapsed. Some will find impatience and indelicacy in this early attack on Zola or deification of him; but the nation which has sat still for three hundred years after Shakspeare's funeral may be considered, perhaps, to have carried delicacy too far. But much deeper things are involved than the mere matter of time. The point of the contrast is that the French are discussing whether there shall be any monument, while the English are discussing only what the monument shall be. In other words, the French are discussing a living question, while we are discussing a dead one. Or rather, not a dead one, but a settled one, which is quite a different thing. When a thing of the intellect is settled it is not dead: rather it is immortal. The multiplication table is immortal, and so is the fame of Shakspeare. But the fame of Zola is not dead or not immortal; it is at its crisis, it is in the balance; and may be found wanting. The French, therefore, are quite right in considering it a living question. It is still living as a question, because it is not yet solved. But Shakspeare is not a living question: he is a living answer.

For my part, therefore, I think the French Zola controversy much more practical and exciting than the English Shakspeare one. The admission of Zola to the Panthéon may be regarded as defining Zola's position. But nobody could say that a statue of Shakspeare, even fifty feet high, on the top of St. Paul's Cathedral, could define Shakspeare's position. It only defines our position towards Shakspeare. It is he who is fixed; it is we who are unstable. The nearest approach to an English parallel to the Zola case would be furnished if it were proposed to put some savagely controversial and largely repulsive author among the ashes of the greatest English poets. Suppose, for instance, it were proposed to bury Mr. Rudyard Kipling in Westminster Abbey. I should be against burying him in Westminster Abbey: first, because he is still alive (and here I think even he himself might admit the justice of my protest); and second, because I should like to reserve that rapidly narrowing space for the great permanent examples, not for the interesting foreign interruptions, of English literature. I would not have either Mr. Kipling or Mr. George Moore in Westminster Abbey, though Mr. Kipling has certainly caught even more cleverly than Mr. Moore the lucid and cool cruelty of the French short story. I am very sure that Geoffrey Chaucer and Joseph Addison get on very well together in the Poets' Corner, despite the centuries that sunder them. But I feel that Mr. George Moore would be much happier in Père-la-Chaise, with a riotous statue by Rodin on the top of him; and Mr. Kipling much happier under some huge Asiatic monument, carved with all the cruelties of the gods.

As to the affair of the English monument to Shakspeare, every people has its own mode of commemoration, and I think there is a great deal to be said for ours. There is the French monumental style, which consists in erecting very pompous statues, very well done. There is the German monumental style, which consists in erecting very pompous statues, badly done. And there is the English monumental method, the great English way with statues, which consists in not erecting them at all. A statue may be dignified; but the absence of a statue is always dignified. For my part, I feel that there is something

national, something wholesomely symbolic, in the fact that there is no statue of Shakspeare. There is, of course, one in Leicester Square; but the very place where it stands shows that it was put up by a foreigner for foreigners. There is surely something modest and manly about not attempting to express our greatest poet in the plastic arts in which we do not excel. We honour Shakspeare as the Jews honoured God—by not daring to make of him a graven image. Our sculpture, our statues, are good enough for bankers and philanthropists, who are our curse: not good enough for him, who is our benediction. Why should we celebrate the very art in which we triumph by the very art in which we fail?

statue in a certain square is unsuitable to him as it would be unsuitable to Dickens. If we put up a statue of Dickens in Portland Place to-morrow we should feel the stiffness as unnatural. We should fear that the statue might stroll about the street at night.

But in France the question of whether Zola shall go to the Panthéon when he is dead is quite as practical as the question whether he should go to prison when he was alive. It is the problem of whether the nation shall take one turn of thought or another. In raising a monument to Zola they do not raise merely a trophy, but a finger-post. The question is one which will have to be settled in most European countries; but like all such questions, it has come first to a head in France; because France is the battlefield of Christendom. That question is, of course, roughly this: whether in that ill-defined area of verbal license on certain dangerous topics it is an extenuation of indelicacy or an aggravation of it that the indelicacy was deliberate and solemn. Is indecency more indecent if it is grave, or more indecent if it is gay? For my part, I belong to an old school in this matter. When a book or a play strikes me as a crime, I am not disarmed by being told that it is a serious crime. If a man has written something vile, I am not comforted by the explanation that he quite meant to do it. I know all the evils of flippancy; I do not like the man who laughs at the sight of virtue. But I prefer him to the man who weeps at the sight of virtue and complains bitterly of there being any such thing. I am not reassured, when ethics are as wild as cannibalism, by the fact that they are also as grave and sincere as suicide. And I think there is an obvious fallacy in the bitter contrasts drawn by some moderns between the aversion to Ibsen's "Ghosts" and the popularity of some such joke as "Dear Old Charlie." Surely there is nothing mysterious or unphilosophic in the popular preference. The joke of "Dear Old Charlie" is passed—because it is a joke. "Ghosts" are exorcised—because they are ghosts.

This is, of course, the whole question of Zola. I am grown up, and I do not worry myself much about Zola's immorality. The thing I cannot stand is his morality. If ever a man on this earth lived to embody the tremendous text, "But if the light in your body be darkness, how great is the darkness," it was certainly he. Great men like Ariosto, Rabelais, and Shakspeare fall in foul places, flounder in violent but venial sin, sprawl for pages, exposing their gigantic weakness, are dirty, are indefensible; and then they struggle up again and can still speak with a convincing kindness and an unbroken honour of the best things in the world: Rabelais, of the instruction of ardent and austere youth; Ariosto, of holy chivalry; Shakspeare, of the splendid stillness of mercy. But in Zola even the ideals are undesirable; Zola's mercy is colder than justice—nay, Zola's mercy is more bitter in the mouth than injustice. When Zola shows us an ideal training he does not take us, like Rabelais, into the happy fields of humanist learning. He takes us into the schools of inhumanist learning, where there are neither books nor flowers, nor wine nor wisdom, but only deformities in glass bottles, and where the rule is taught from the exceptions. Zola's truth answers the exact description of the skeleton in the cupboard; that is, it is something of which a domestic custom forbids the discovery, but which is quite dead, even when it is discovered. Macaulay said that the Puritans hated bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators. Of such substance also was this Puritan who had lost his God.



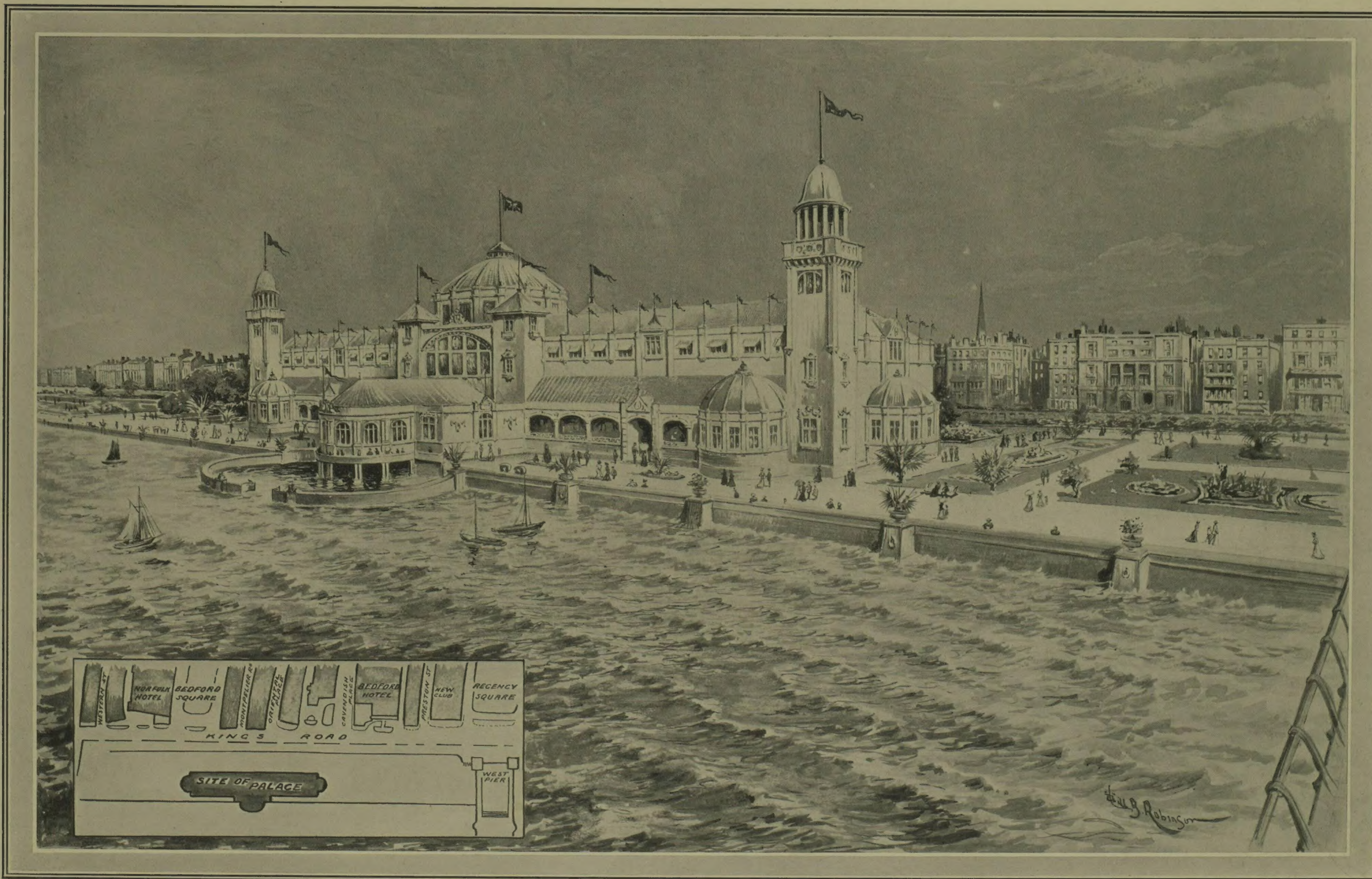
AN UNPUBLISHED PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN AND HER SISTER, THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

This picture, which has been sent to us by a correspondent, has never been seen by the public in Russia or in England. It was given to our correspondent by the photographer in 1875 or 1876. The plate was a lucky impromptu taken as the royal ladies came in from a sleigh-drive.

England is most easily understood as the country of amateurs. It is especially the country of amateur soldiers (that is, of Volunteers), of amateur statesmen (that is, of aristocrats), and it is not unreasonable or out of keeping that it should be rather specially the country of a careless and lounging view of literature. Shakspeare has no academic monument for the same reason that he had no academic education. He had small Latin and less Greek, and (in the same spirit) he has never been commemorated in Latin epitaphs or Greek marble. If there is nothing clear and fixed about the emblems of his fame, it is because there was nothing clear and fixed about the origins of it. Those great schools and Universities which watch a man in his youth may record him in his death; but Shakspeare had no such unifying traditions. We can only say of him what we can say of Dickens. We can only say that he came from nowhere and that he went everywhere. For him a monument in any place is out of place. A cold

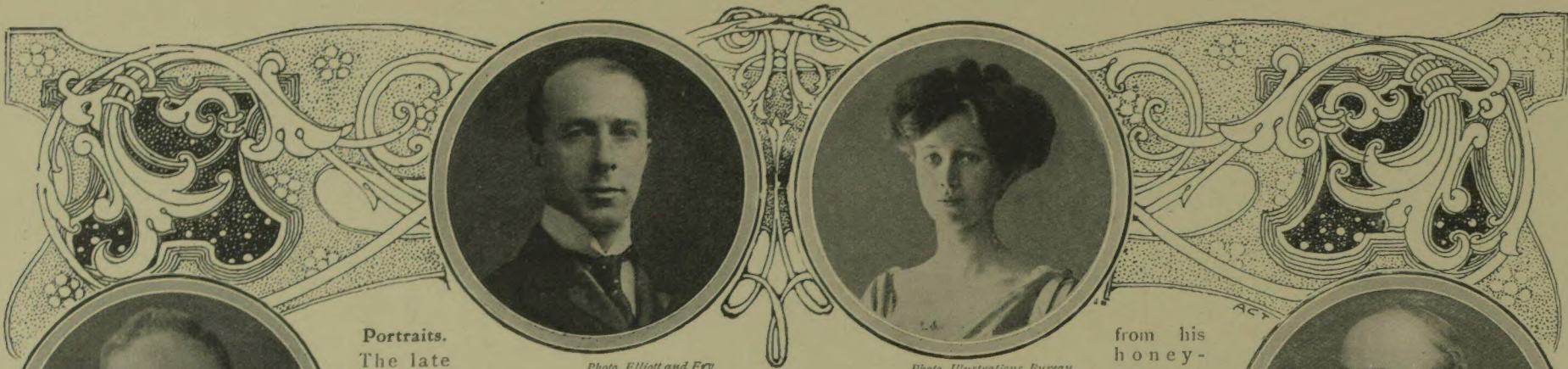
A FAIRER PALACE THAN THE PRINCE REGENT'S PAVILION: THE BRIGHTON CASINO.

DRAWN BY WILL B. ROBINSON FROM THE OFFICIAL DESIGNS.



THE PROPOSED £200,000 CASINO AT BRIGHTON: THE PALACE AS IT WILL APPEAR FROM THE WEST PIER.

It is proposed to erect at Brighton a summer and winter palace that will be no less splendid than any of the great Continental casinos. The building will stand on a new foreshore reclaimed from the sea in front of the Norfolk and Bedford Hotels, the site to include part of the existing sea-front and gardens. The cost is estimated at £200,000. A superb concert-room, a ball-room, and restaurant are included in the scheme. The architects are Messrs. Clayton and Black.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE EARL OF COURTOWN.
Great Landlord.

than 20,000 acres, and took a great interest in forestry. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Viscount Stopford.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, President of the Board of Education, whose engagement to Miss Margaret Jekyll is announced, is one of the young men of the Liberal Cabinet, for he was born only forty-five years ago. Educated at King's College, London, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Mr. McKenna went to the Bar in 1887, and practised there until he was elected to Parliament for the

Portraits.

The late Earl of Courtown was the fifth representative of a peerage created in 1762. He was born eighty-five years ago, succeeded to his title and estates at the age of thirty-five, and saw service in the Grenadier Guards after he had left Eton. Lord Courtown was the owner of more

Photo, Elliott and Fry.
MR. R. MCKENNA,

Minister of Education, Engaged to Miss Jekyll.

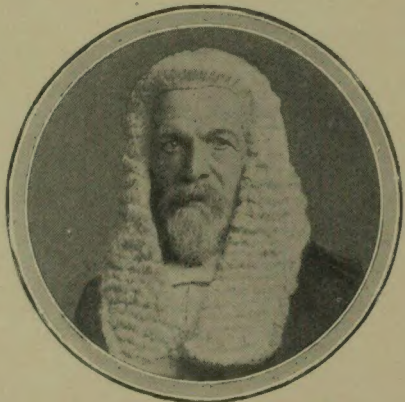


Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

MISS MARGARET JEKYLL,

Engaged to Mr. McKenna, M.P.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.



Photo, Lafayette.

THE LATE SIR FREDERICK FALKINER,
Recorder of Dublin.

Imperial Yeomanry. It will be remembered that Mr. C. D. Rose, M.P., lost two sons in South Africa during the war.

Sir Frederick R. Falkiner, who passed away at Funchal, Madeira, last week, was an ex-Recorder of Dublin and a Privy Councillor for Ireland. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1852, and was called to the Irish Bar in the same year. Some fifteen years later he "took silk," and was appointed Law Adviser at Dublin Castle in 1875. On the death of Sir Frederick Shaw, he became Recorder of Ireland, and held the office until his recent retirement. Sir Frederick delivered the first judgment in the famous Clitheroe case, and received his knighthood during Lord Cado-gan's Viceroyalty. He was a great authority upon the Workmen's Compensation Bill.

Mr. Joseph Fitzgerald Molloy, who achieved some reputation as an author, died in London about a fortnight ago. The record of his work is a considerable one, and among his books will be remembered "London Under the Georges," "The Most Gorgeous Lady Blessington," and a Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Mr. Molloy, who was a bachelor, was just over fifty years of age at the time of his death, and had completed a "History of the Life and Times of Queen Victoria," which will soon be published.

Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. J. FITZGERALD MOLLOY,
Novelist.



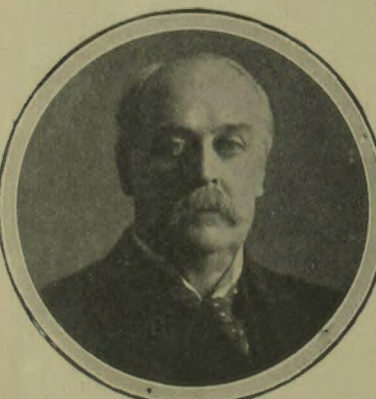
Photo, Branger.

M. ROCHETTE,
The Arrested Paris Financier.

Kenna in the near future, is the younger daughter of Sir Herbert and Lady Jekyll.

A great sensation was caused in Paris last week by the arrest of M. Rochette, a young financier who from the smallest of small beginnings has made a huge fortune in a very few years. He achieved such a reputation in the financial circles of Paris that almost any company brought out under his ordinances was safe to be subscribed. Serious charges are made against his financial administration of the concerns with which he is connected, but the matter is at present *sub judice*.

Major Arthur George Frederick Griffiths, who died on March 24, enjoyed a very varied career. He entered the Army in 1855, and served in the Crimea and elsewhere. Then he became Deputy-Governor of Chatham, Millbank, and Wormwood Scrubs prisons in turn. Passing from these offices, he became an Inspector of Prisons from 1878 to 1896. Major Griffiths edited the *Army and Navy Gazette*, the *Gibraltar Chronicle*, the *Fortnightly Review*, and the *World*, and he found time to write a very large amount of sensational fiction, and an interesting volume entitled "Fifty Years of Public Service." Major Arthur Griffiths was a good story-teller with a host of friends.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MAJOR ARTHUR GRIFFITHS,
Novelist and Prison Governor.

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Colonel William Henry Foster, of Hornby Castle, Lancashire, who died last week at Algiciras, in the



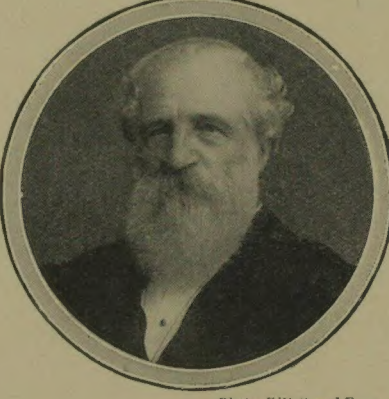
Photo, Debenham.

THE LATE MRS. RYLANDS, WHO LEFT A FORTUNE OF £3,500,000 TO CHARITY.

South of Spain, was a partner in the firm of Messrs. John Foster and Sons, of Bradford, the largest landowner in Lunesdale, and Master of the Lunesdale Hunt. He contested three elections in the Lancashire Division on behalf of the Unionist Party, and took a prominent part in the work of the philanthropic institutions of Lancashire and Yorkshire. He was a keen sportsman.

Captain Adrian Rose, of the Royal Horse Guards, who died last week from typhoid, was the youngest son of Mr. C. D. Rose, M.P., and had only just returned

versity, and became Town Clerk of the Scottish capital in 1860, holding the office for thirteen years prior to his appointment in Glasgow. He was the author of numerous works of great practical interest, including reports on subjects of commercial importance, and one of his latest publications, given to the world when the author was in his eightieth year, dealt with the Clyde and its developments. Few men had more friends than Sir James Marwick.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE SIR JAMES MARWICK,
The famous Town Clerk of Glasgow.

Sir J. Marwick, who died a few days ago, was well known throughout Scotland as the Town Clerk of Glasgow, an office he held for thirty years. Born rather more than eighty years ago, he was educated at Edinburgh University, and became Town Clerk of the Scottish capital in 1860, holding the office for thirteen years prior to his appointment in Glasgow. He was the author of numerous works of great practical interest, including reports on subjects of commercial importance, and one of his latest publications, given to the world when the author was in his eightieth year, dealt with the Clyde and its developments. Few men had more friends than Sir James Marwick.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN,
Eminent Egyptian Official.

Mrs. John Rylands, of Longford Hall, Stretford, widow of the late John Rylands, who died in February last, has left an estate amounting to nearly three-and-a-half millions, and it will pay duties amounting eventually to about £650,000. Mrs. Rylands has left some very generous public bequests, including £200,000 to the John Rylands Library, £50,000 to Victoria University, Manchester, and £25,000 to Owens College, [Continued overleaf.]



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE COLONEL FOSTER,
Distinguished Sportsman.



Photo, Mayall.

THE LATE CAPTAIN ADRIAN ROSE,
Of the Royal Horse Guards.



Photo, Moull and Morrison.

MR. FREDERIC BRANDON,
A New Pianist.

THE PRINCE OF WALES INSPECTS HIS GERMAN REGIMENT AT COLOGNE.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PASSING DOWN THE LINE OF THE 8TH CUIRASSIERS.

On March 27 the Prince of Wales, who had arrived in Germany on the previous evening, inspected in Cologne the 8th Cuirassiers, the German regiment of which he is Colonel. At the same time he greeted the Association of Veteran Troops of the same regiment, of which he is patron. The Princess of Wales was present on the parade-ground, and in the evening the Prince entertained the officers of the regiment and their wives at dinner. Both the Prince and Princess were received most heartily in Cologne.



MILITARY HONOURS FOR A WOMAN: THE FUNERAL OF MRS. ANNE MILNE,
WHO WENT THROUGH THE CRIMEAN WAR.

Mrs. Anne Milne, widow of Troop-Sergeant-Major Milne, of the 8th Hussars, was buried on March 30 at Nottingham with full military honours. Mrs. Milne accompanied her husband to the Crimean War, and served as a nurse with Miss Nightingale at Scutari.

Manchester. Her bequests to friends and relatives are very considerable, and she has directed her trustees to continue her benevolent homes in London and in the country on the same lines as hitherto, and to maintain the Corston House, Ryde, for the next twelve months for the benefit of ministers and their wives who have had or are to have their holiday there at her invitation. Mrs. John Rylands gave very largely to charities during her life and made very wise and good use of her vast wealth.

The late Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., had a very distinguished career in India and Egypt. When he left Haileybury and Eton Sir Auckland entered the Indian Civil Service, and spent more than twenty useful years in our great dependency. Then he became Comptroller-General in Egypt, and Financial Adviser to the Khedive, and when he returned to India it was to become Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council, and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh. Sir Auckland retired from India in 1892, and became Chairman of the Burmah Railway Company, and the Egyptian Delta Light Railways Company. He received the honour of knighthood in 1881.

Mr. Frederic Brandon, the young pianist, is a Liverpool man who has studied in Leipzig under Professors Reissner and Panbaur. He has just made his London debut at the Æolian Hall.

We regret to notice that the health of the Premier continues to give his doctors, his friends, and the general public the greatest concern. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman does not suffer much, and at the time of writing it is not right to say that his health is worse than it was a few days ago, but great anxiety is felt owing to his continued weakness. In spite of all the efforts of his medical attendants, the Premier is not recovering his strength, and, in view of his age and the length of his illness, this weakness is a very disquieting symptom. There is a constant stream of visitors at Downing Street, and the King receives in Biarritz a daily report of the Premier's condition.

The Quebec Tercentenary Festival.

Mr. Frank Lascelles, who organised the Oxford Pageant last year, has been selected by the City of Quebec to arrange the fêtes to be held in connection with the tercentenary celebrations, and it is said that the final spectacle will demand the service of 50,000 men. The scheme, as presented for

Indians, and other incidents in the history of the country well known to students will conclude the tableaux. Between the spectators and the river, troops representing the British and French armies under General Wolfe and General Montcalm will be drawn up; they will be dressed in the old-fashioned uniforms, of which patterns have been obtained from the English and French War Offices. Modern troops—British, French, and American, numbering about 20,000—will be stationed in the background, and warships of the respective countries will lie at anchor in the river.



WHERE THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS STAYED AT DARMSTADT: THE OLD SCHLOSS.
At Darmstadt the Prince and Princess of Wales were the guests of the Grand Duke of Hesse. The Old Schloss was placed at their disposal. The visit came to an end on March 30, when their Royal Highnesses proceeded to Paris.

approval to the Historical Committee, deals with the arrival in the country of Jacques Cartier, the French explorer, and his return to France, where he relates his discoveries before the Court of King Francis I. This will be followed by scenes from the explorations of Samuel Champlain and the arrival of Christian missionaries in Canada. Then we shall see the Court of Louis XIII. of France and D'Aumont de Saint Luson taking possession of the Western country in the King's name. The Dollard family's defence against

French Exhibition in London, the journey of the President of the Republic will be a fresh proof of the interest taken by the powers of the State in the development of the commercial relations between the two great peoples." As we show in the group of Illustrations printed elsewhere in this number, the Anglo-French Exhibition is making very rapid progress, and there is every reason to hope and believe that it will be quite prepared for the opening ceremony in the early part of next month.

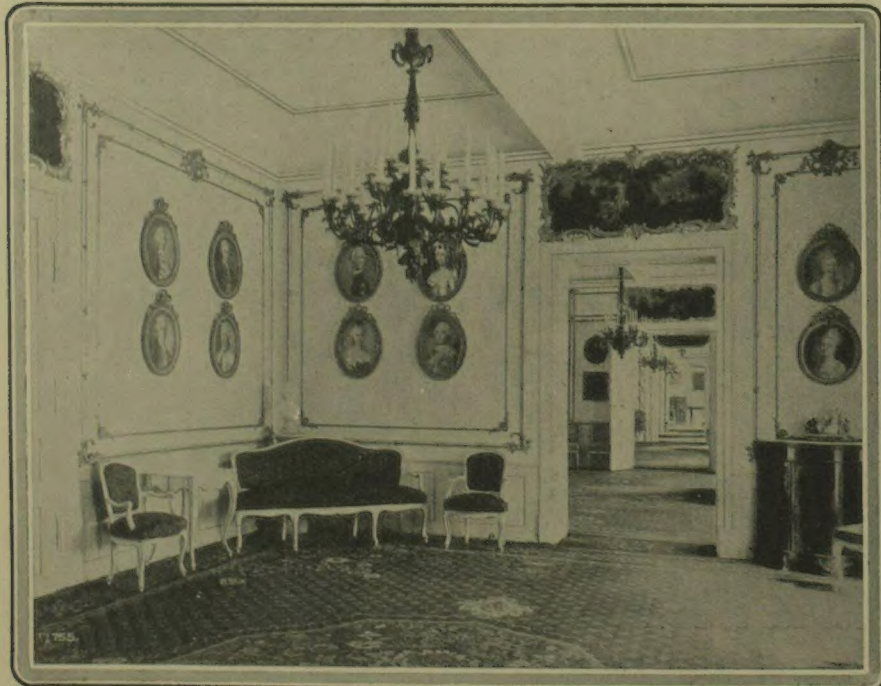


THE CHILD OF CONTENTION AND HER FATHER: PRINCESS MONICA PIA
WITH THE KING OF SAXONY.

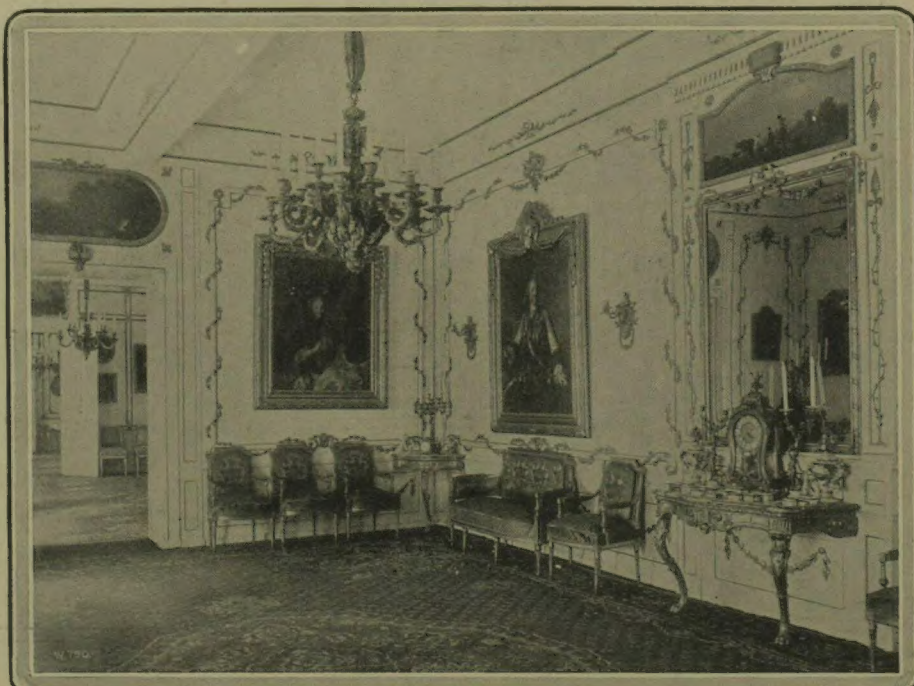
The King of Saxony has at last obtained possession of Princess Monica Pia, about whom his Majesty has had such a fierce contention with his former wife. The King joined the little Princess at Griß, near Bösen, in the Tyrol, on March 24, before taking her back with him to Dresden.

The French President's Visit.

On Friday last, M. Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, introduced an extraordinary credit in the Chamber on account of the forthcoming visit of M. Fallières to London. The amount of the credit that Government asks Parliament for is about £5000, and the preamble of the Bill runs as follows: "Desirous of responding to the invitation which his Majesty the King of Great Britain has been kind enough to send him, the President of the Republic proposes going to London next May. This official journey can but render closer the entente between France and Great Britain sanctioned already by the friendly relations of the two countries, and it will recall the visit of President Loubet and the warm reception he received from the British people. . . . Accordingly, on the eve of the opening of the Anglo-French Exhibition in London, the journey of the President of the Republic will be a fresh proof of the interest taken by the powers of the State in the development of the commercial relations between the two great peoples." As we show in the group of Illustrations printed elsewhere in this number, the Anglo-French Exhibition is making very rapid progress, and there is every reason to hope and believe that it will be quite prepared for the opening ceremony in the early part of next month.



THE MINIATURE-ROOM IN THE OLD SCHLOSS.



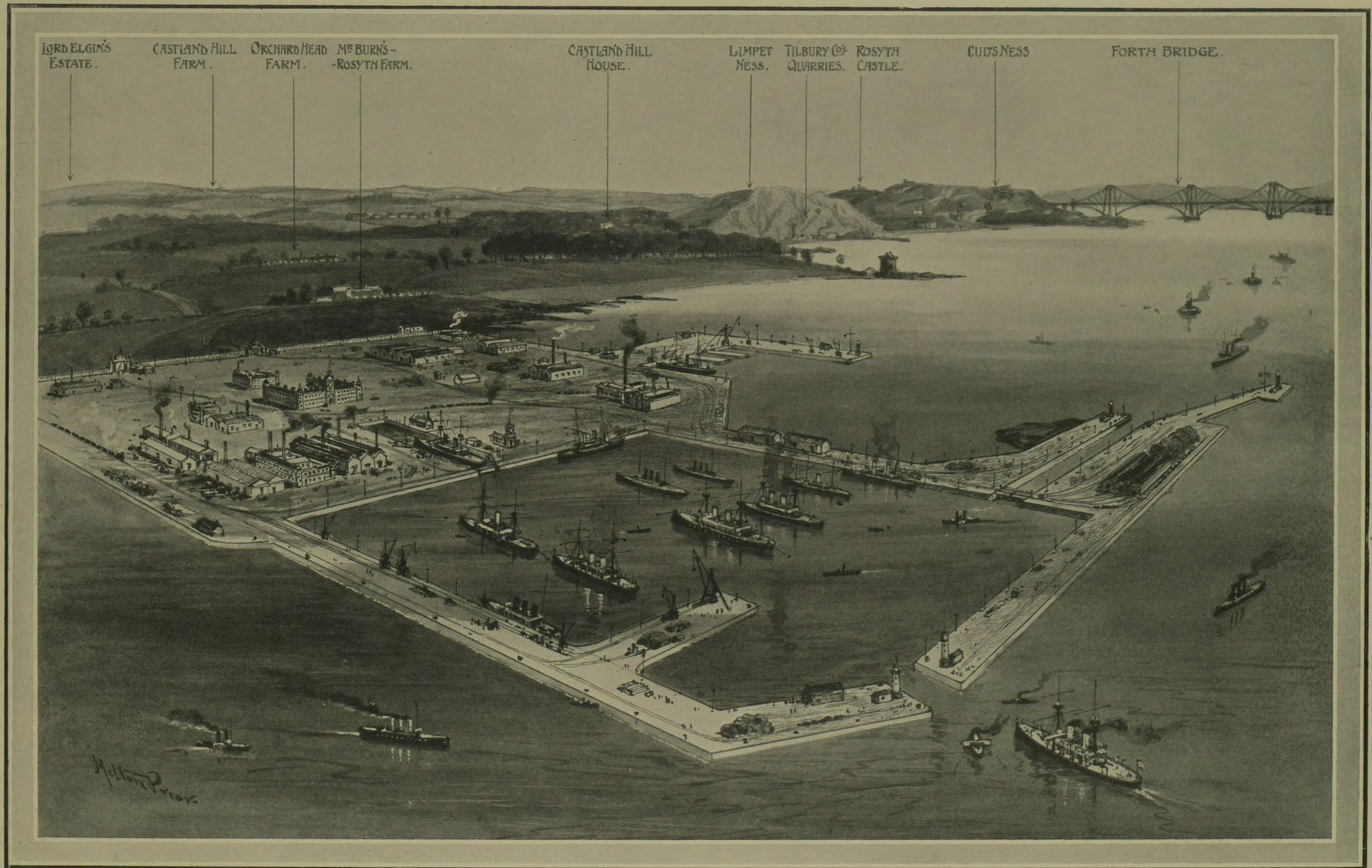
THE ROYAL VISITORS' SITTING-ROOM IN THE OLD SCHLOSS.

WHERE THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES STAYED DURING THEIR VISIT TO GERMANY: CHARMING ROOMS IN THE OLD SCHLOSS, DARMSTADT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.

THE PORTSMOUTH OF THE NORTH: THE PROJECTED NAVAL BASE AT ROSYTH IN THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW BY MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT ROSYTH.



THE NEW NAVAL BASE AT ROSYTH AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

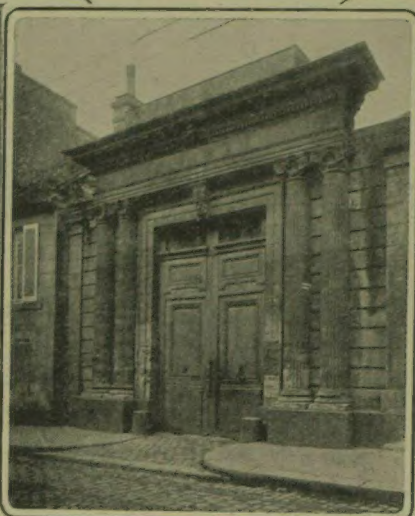
The establishment of a naval base at Rosyth, so long demanded in the interest of our East Coast and so unaccountably postponed through financial or political considerations, is at last to be undertaken in earnest, and, though some years must elapse before the new naval base is ready for use, there is no doubt that its completion will add a great deal to the national defences. It was stated freely some little time ago that a base at Rosyth was regarded as a menace by Germany, but this hardly seems to be a reasonable suggestion; and perhaps it is more correct to attribute the delay in starting the work to circumstances with which the Treasury is concerned.

LITERATURE



Beau Brummel and his Times.

A wonderful piece of translation, not linguistic but racial, has been accomplished in "Beau Brummel and His Times" (Eveleigh Nash). For Anthony Hamilton read Roger Boutet de Monvel, for Count Gramont—George Brummel, and tragic English takes the place of *de bon air* French. The introduction over—it is by a lady, and slightly suggestive of the leaflet at the turn-stile—the curtain rises on



WHERE BEAU BRUMMEL DIED IN POVERTY: THE ASYLUM DU BON SAVEUR, CAEN.



well-arranged book entitled "The History of the Jews in England." The volume is illustrated with reproductions and engravings of portraits of many Anglo-Jewish worthies, the greater part of the illustrations coming

from the collection of Mr. Israel Solomons; and there are two maps showing the distribution of the Jews in England before the expulsion, and in the year 1907. Mr. Hyamson does not pretend to contribute much original research to his volume; he is content to rely very largely upon the work of the best authorities, men like Joseph Jacobs, B. L. Abrahams, I. Abrahams, Lucien Wolf, Sidney Lee, E. N. Adler, and others whose scholarship can face criticism without fear. But if Mr. Hyamson has not brought much original thought or scholarship to the making of his volume, he has at least shown himself a skilled and painstaking commentator on the work of other men, and has built up an interesting narrative with much skill and studious effort. It will interest those whose studies have not brought them into the domain of Anglo-Jewish history to learn, *inter alia*, that William Rufus was a good friend to the Jews, that when the great expulsion came in the year 1290, a certain number were left behind, some being Jews by birth and not by practice, and others by practice rather than birth. Queen Elizabeth had a Jewish physician, though in this she did no more than follow the example of other European potentates, and she showed herself on all possible occasions a good friend to the Jews, although her own physician, Roderigo Lopez, was hanged at Tyburn after prosecution for treason. Certainly the lot of the Jews in England before the expulsion was as miserable as their worst enemies could desire, while the road to their present political freedom and equal rights has taken long centuries to traverse and has proved full of pitfalls.

FREDERICA CHARLOTTE, DUCHESS OF YORK.

It is rather difficult to acquit Mr. Benson of the crime, pilloried by Stevenson, of battering his talented mind into imaginative excesses. This, of course, suits the public very well, for to sit down to a Benson novel is to be sure of a piled plate and plenty of tit-bits; but it is surely not well, for instance, for the man who wrote "The Book of Months," with all his heart in "September in Capri." The marvels in "Sheaves," his new novel, crowd in thick and fast, and they are really too good to be true. We can bear with the young husband who takes the world by storm as an operatic singer; but to swallow that wonderful wife of his, who—almost at the hour of her bridegroom's triumph—captures London with a superlatively excellent play, is a strain on the critical digestion. The coincidence makes a vastly entertaining story, however, if not a strictly credible one; and it "throws up" the problem part, the question of how long a woman may keep a man years younger than herself to her, soul and body. The inner history of the couple's courtship and year of married life is done with fine feeling and understanding: the strain upon the wife who loves with such passionate self-abnegation, the unconsciousness of the boy who does not know the impossibility of the demand his adoration makes upon her. It is intensely interesting and pathetic; but after all Mr. Benson begs the main issue. He cannot apparently bring himself to face the inevitable; and he disposes of Edith mercifully, wringing our heart-strings with her early death lest they should be wrung intolerably by her living. The colour and incident throughout are well up to the high standard the author has established for himself. So "Sheaves" is a success—for the reader.



THE KING OF THE DANDIES: GEORGE BRYAN BRUMMEL.

a portrait which is indeed a masterpiece, as little concerned with moralising as a Moroni or a Velasquez. It is an artist's study of an artist; because, setting aside that exquisite taste displayed at such cost of time and ease through each detail of material life, Beau Brummel was an artist every time he tied his tie of muslin, "country-bleached": it was a more than daily task, anticipating, by the delicacy of its technique and the nervous rapidity of its execution, some marvellous passage of Whistlerian brushwork. The exquisite taste stifled most passions save one—that peculiar to Lucifer, and apparently even a Dandy must take himself seriously if he be English. After the lapse of a hundred years this is what Pall Mall made of the graceful, gracious fopperies of Versailles. No Hamilton Memoirs, the perfect fine essence of a nation's gaiety, but M. de Monvel's tragedy, consistent, completely dramatic, and almost Miltonic.

There are at least two "Come and Find Me." Elizabeth Robins in the novel-writing world, neither of them to be confounded with the author of "The Convert" as produced at the Court, or with the clever actress who used to interpret Ibsen's women for us with so much force of feminine perception. "The Magnetic North" was the "big thing" of the one, and "The Open Question," with its reflective handling of a difficult subject, stands—head and shoulders, to our mind—over later achievements in the other line. We did not think we should ever meet the pair in partnership; but that is the situation in "Come and Find Me." It is hardly a satisfactory working arrangement. The book is not roomy enough for both these gifted people at the same time. There is congestion of ideas, and not a little confusion where their labours overlap. The romance of Hildegarde Mar would have made a "fat" novel by itself. The story of the man who reached the Pole was worthy to stand alone, clear of extraneous complications. The lure of the North, which calls persistently through the first half of the story, is not yielded to until the Miss Robins of "The Open Question" has dissected two growing girls with the utmost nicety and precision; and, frankly, we were spoiled for her good work by the tantalising prospect of going again to Alaska in the other Miss Robins' company. School-girls' loves and hero-worship, however well described, always smell just a little of bread-and-butter; and we will confess we wanted to get past them to the stronger meat to follow. There criticism ends. The voyage to Nome is a sheer delight: the finding of the lost explorer is a wonderful piece of writing. "Come and Find Me" is a remarkable book, a book to read and to remember, a book so remarkable that the very imperfections with which its many-sided author has marred it are more precious than the little, tidy art of less-gifted people.

Under the auspices of the Jewish Historical Society Mr. Albert Hyamson has written, and Messrs. Chatto and Windus have published, an interesting and



LORD BYRON.

From a sketch by D'Orsay, "The Last of the Dandies."

THE LIFE OF A GREAT DANDY: BEAU BRUMMEL AND HIS TIMES.

Our Illustrations are taken, by permission of Mr. Eveleigh Nash, from M. Roger Boutet de Monvel's interesting biography, "Beau Brummel and His Times," which is reviewed on this page. The volume also contains a chapter on "Dress and the Dandies," by Mary Craven.



AN ELECTION CARTOON OF BEAU BRUMMEL'S DAY: CHARLES JAMES FOX'S TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO ST. STEPHEN'S.

Fox owed his election mainly to the help of the Duchess of Devonshire, hence the satire.

LAST HONOURS TO THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE: THE FUNERAL SERVICE.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT EDENSOR.



THE SCENE IN THE PARISH CHURCH IN EDENSOR DURING THE FUNERAL SERVICE.

The eighth Duke of Devonshire was buried on Saturday last in the little churchyard of Edensor, near Chatsworth. The coffin bore the following inscription: "Spencer Compton Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Born July 23, 1833, Died at Cannes, March 24, 1908." There was a very large gathering in and round the church, including representatives of the King, the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the German Emperor, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. All political parties were very largely represented, and the inside of the church was beautifully decorated with flowers.

SCIENCE



Sir Isaac Newton 1642-1727

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE LIMITS OF LIFE.

A MATTER which for the biologist must always

possess a high degree of interest is that relating to the limits under which life is possible of being maintained, or, rather, the limits beyond which vitality is forced to succumb. That there are varying degrees of physical endurance on the part of animals and plants is a familiar fact. A herring dies almost as soon as it is taken from its native element, while an eel will survive for days if packed amongst wet seaweed. The difference between the two fishes is really extreme in respect of the powers each possesses of resisting conditions which tend to extinguish life. If we could suppose that the eel tribe has had a past in which it had to encounter conditions of hardship, represented by want of water, and had thus become inured to privation, while our herring had no such experience, but always rejoiced in its native medium, we might arrive at some idea of the manner in which resistance to rigorous surroundings has been developed in the one fish, and why such resistance is wanting in the other. If the eels have learned the art of living with gills which are merely moist and nothing more, and the herrings have never acquired such an art, we may account in a rough way for the differences these fishes exhibit.

The case of the plant is different from that of the animal. In the plant-seed—and, indeed, in the adult plant in many instances—the tissues are of tougher consistence than is the case with animals at large. Life is more vegetative in the plant, and its processes proceed at a slower rate. There is less expenditure of energy, in a sense, in the vegetable world, and in the case of the tree we see how living structures are built that they may long endure. Contrasted with this state of matters, we see the animal tissues to be the seat of much more rapid change. Life speeds along at a quicker pace than in the plant creation, and there is less chance of storage of vitality in the animal than in its neighbour organism. This difference in constitution must imply a wide variation in the power



THE SPARK THAT SPEAKS TO MOROCCO: WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FROM THE EIFFEL TOWER DURING THE NIGHT.

During the operations in Morocco, Paris has been in touch with Tangier by wireless telegraphy. The installation is on the Eiffel Tower. The shed containing the instruments was recently burnt down.



Reaumur

1683 - 1757

lungs. The swimming bladder, which is in ordinary fishes an organ devoted to the function of enabling the animal to rise or sink at

will, has been transformed, under the stress of circumstances—shall we say?—into lungs. These lungs enable the fishes to breathe air directly from the atmosphere. The mudfish, for example, breathes by its gills while it dwells in its river. When the dry season comes on, it packs itself into the mud and breathes by its lungs, the air passing to the fish through a canal which remains to connect its burrow with the outer world. Here we seem to perceive an adjustment of life to season and surroundings alike. The limit of life has been expanded in this instance, enabling the fish to survive under circumstances which would entail the death of fishes unprovided with the means for utilising air as do land animals. Similarly, we find other fishes surmounting the difficulty of dryness in other ways. Indian fishes of certain species make journeys overland in search of water when their pools are dried up. They do not possess lungs, but they have developed ordinary bones in their head into labyrinth-like structures holding enough water to moisten the gills.

Evolutions of structure such as these clearly teach us once again the lesson of environment as a powerful factor in initiating these changes in the life of an animal which are adapted to preserve it from extinction when hard times appear. But it is not only in higher life that the limits of life are extended by reason of ability to meet circumstances which are fatal to the average organism. There are certain animalcules, for example, known as the Rotifers or "wheel-animalcules," common enough in fresh waters, which exhibit a marvellous power of resisting the effects of desiccation and dying. Leeuwenhoek was aware of the fact that they might be dried up into mere dust-specks, kept in this condition for long periods, and yet revived on the application of moisture. Later naturalists confirmed these facts, and there is therefore no doubt whatever that the "wheel-animalcules" can extend their limits of life under vital stress of no



A FLY-CATCHING PLANT: THE ARISTOLOCHIA GRANDIFLORA CAPTURING AND FEEDING ON FLIES.

The plant is a fly-trap. The insects are attracted by its nectar, and crawl up into the calyx, which is defended half way up by a ring of hairs to hold the flies prisoner when they try to return to the open air. The section in the right-hand corner illustrates the construction. The three flies on the right are imprisoned by the ring. The fly on the left is on its way to prison.

A FORTUNE IN ANGORA RABBITS.

There is a great deal of money to be made by the breeding of Angora rabbits. The hair makes a silk which is believed to be good for rheumatism. The better the animal is nourished the finer is the silk. An important part of the culture is the careful combing of the hair. Each rabbit produces a profit of 12 francs a year.



COMBING THE HAIR OF THE ANGORA RABBIT.

of resisting states and conditions such as tend to shorten existence. Although the stories of mummy wheat being sown and growing up after many centuries of desiccation are discredited, it is nevertheless true that many seeds may be kept for long periods in a dead state and revived on the application of moisture. Animation is merely suspended here, of course, but it is this very power of holding on to life which constitutes the wonderful side of the plant's existence.

The special arrangements Nature makes for the continuance of vitality in certain cases illustrate very aptly the doctrine that successful living means adjustment to the environment. Out of the swimming-bladder, or "sound," possessed by most fishes, certain members of that class have developed



PACKING THE HAIR OF THE ANGORA RABBIT FOR THE MARKET.



PLUCKING THE ANGORA RABBIT.

ordinary kind. These rotifers are by no means lowest-grade organisms. On the contrary, they possess a very fair degree of organisation, ranging from a digestive apparatus to a nervous system. Yet all the functions of their bodies are abrogated by drying, and from the mummified state they are easily revived when restored to their element.

It seems to me there is a reflection of these curious powers of lower organisms cast beyond them to the sphere of higher life, for different degrees of vitality are commonly to be remarked among the highest forms of all. Probably such variations in the direction of developing powers that for awhile resist death and destruction represent part and parcel of the great scheme of evolution, acting in the way of saving life from undue extinction.—ANDREW WILSON.

UNCONVENTIONAL PORTRAITS—No. VII.: THE WRITER OF "OUR NOTE BOOK."

FROM THE PAINTING BY CYRUS CUNEO.



MR. G. K. CHESTERTON IN AN ALLEGORICAL SETTING.

Last week Mr. Chesterton sat to Mr. Cuneo in the offices of "The Illustrated London News." Readers of "Our Note Book" need not be reminded of the design from which the Artist took the setting for the portrait. The scene in the background is the combat in Mr. Chesterton's novel, "The Napoleon of Notting Hill."



AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S: ANDREW LANG

ON THE MEDIEVAL FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT.

ACCUSTOMED as we are to the scientific accuracy of the statements in our newspapers, especially in the reports of foreign correspondents, we are apt to forget that foreign correspondents existed even in the Middle Ages. Their letters were not published in morning and evening newspapers, but they were handed about, were read aloud, and, of course, affected the dealings of the money market.

Thus the famous Siege of Orleans was raised on May 8, 1429. By June 18, in Venice, arrived a letter of a foreign correspondent at Bruges, dated May 10.

"In my despatch of May 4, I told you that Orleans had been strenuously besieged for the last year and a-half." The siege had, in fact, been begun six months before, in a casual way, but there

HAHAM JACOBY SASPORTAS, 1664.

had only been a feeble attempt at the investment of the city during the last month.

The correspondent then gives some diplomatic news which is curiously accurate, but next avers that Charles de Bourbon, with an army of 12,000 men, has thrown quantities of provisions into Orleans. In fact, the said Charles, with some 3000 men, had disgracefully run away, without coming into action, when the Scots and French were cut to pieces by Sir John Fastolf, who was leading a great convoy to the English besiegers. (Feb. 12.)

"On the seventh of the present month," goes on the correspondent, "the English fort at the bridge-head was taken." The queer thing is that this was true, and to carry the news from Orleans to Bruges between nightfall on May 7 and May 10 was a remarkable feat. "All the other English posts, twelve in number, were taken: the Earls of Talbot, Suffolk, and Scales, with many other nobles, are prisoners." They were not prisoners—they retired with the army. Here the accurate correspondent suddenly reduces the duration of the siege to half a year!

The correspondent next mentions Jeanne d'Arc. She has come to Charles VII. and told him that he will be crowned in Paris in June, after which he ought to try to relieve Orleans!

The correspondent knows about Jeanne by letters of Jan. 16, from merchants in Burgundy. Now on Jan. 16 the Maid was just going to Vaucouleurs, near her own home, to try to get an escort and approach the French King. The correspondent adds that the Maid is to do two other great feats, and then die; which is probably derived from her own prediction that she would only last for a year, or a little more. The feats must be the great victory of Patay, and the crowning of the King at Reims.

HAHAM MOSHE GOMES DE MESQUITA, 1741.

The correspondent is doing his best to be accurate. He gives his authorities; he gives

RABBI SOLOMON HIRSCHHELL, 1802.

dates, usually wrong; and I can hardly believe that the tenth of May was the real date of his letter, for he seems to be aware, on his tenth of May, of an event which did not occur till later—the siege of Jargeau.

Nearly fifteen years have passed since the "Ardlamont mystery," as it may well be called, excited Scotland. The trial of the accused, A. J. Monson, edited by Mr. J. W. More, is published in "Notable Scottish Trials" (Hodge), and is much more interesting than a police novel. The mystery is a



THE HOUSE OF AARON OF LINCOLN, 1125-1166.

Aaron's property was confiscated by the Crown, and was so extensive that a special branch of the Exchequer had to be created to deal with it.

FAMOUS RABBIS IN ENGLAND.

"A History of the Jews in England," the volume from which these illustrations are copied by permission of the Jewish Historical Society and Messrs. Chatto and Windus, is reviewed on another page. "Haham" means wise or learned man.



HAHAM DAVID NIETO, 1727.

mystery because in Scotland there are no coroner's inquests. On Aug. 10, 1893, Mr. Monson and Mr. Hambrough went out to shoot rabbits and wood-pigeons about 7 a.m., accompanied by a Mr. Scott. The two sportsmen had been fishing till about 1 a.m. on the previous night in the sea. They had been upset, and did not go to bed till after 2 a.m. Nevertheless, they were shooting by seven next morning, a wet, windy morning. Mr. Hambrough was shot dead; the local doctor, on such information as he received, certified that the death was accidental. Mr. Scott, a recent arrival at the house occupied by Hambrough and Monson, departed after hearing the doctor's opinion—and from that moment no trace of him could be found. All was hushed, except regret.

On Aug. 23, two officials of a life assurance company appeared at Ardlamont; for their company had been asked by a Mr. Tottenham to pay, for Mrs. Monson, £20,000 on insurance policies for Mr. Hambrough, deceased.

They were taken to the Inveraray Procurator Fiscal, a kind of *Juge d'Instruction*. This magistrate makes inquiries into sudden deaths when the medical man does not give a satisfactory certificate.

A satisfactory certificate had been given, but here was an application for £20,000 of insurance in the case of a young English stranger, who had been shot as soon as he had been insured, nobody witnessing the shooting. This looked queer, and on Aug. 29 Mr. Monson was arrested.

As soon as one knows all this, one sees that it would be a kind of miracle if there were satisfactory evidence of guilt on the part of Monson. More than a fortnight had passed since the event. At the trial the absent Scott was included in the indictment. The prosecution adopted the hypothesis that there had been an attempt to drown Hambrough about one a.m. on the tenth of August, and that he had been shot a few hours later.

But where did Scott come in? Of what possible use could he have been? Yet, if he were of no use, why had he been suddenly brought to the place as an engineer to inspect a yacht? If all was innocence, why did he disappear? As the arrangement about the insurance was conspicuously invalid, what motive could there be for killing the young man?

Nobody will ever know anything about the matter; and I would rather have been employed for the defence than for the prosecution. Verdict, "Not proven."

HAHAM RAPHAEL MELDOLA, 1806.

A FRENCH SUCCESS IN MOROCCO: REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.



AFTER THREE DAYS OF FIGHTING: A REVIEW OF TROOPS BY GENERAL D'AMADE AT SI-EL-HAIDI, MARCH 11.



THE ATTACK ON THE MOROCCAN CAMP AT BLED-EZZEGARNA, MARCH 8: THE INFANTRY ADVANCING BY RUSHES COVERED BY ARTILLERY AND MITRAILLEUSE FIRE.

On March 8 General d'Amade achieved a considerable success against the Moors. His troops, advancing in extended order for a distance of about two miles, carried the Moorish camp of Bled-Ezzegarna and completely destroyed it. For the first time the French have been able to test their 75-centimetre pieces against an enemy, and they have found them extremely efficient. On March 11, after three days' fighting, General d'Amade held a review of the troops.

ART · MUSIC · and · the · DRAMA ·

ART
NOTES

TWO of the Fine Art Society's rooms are filled by the works of Mr. Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A., and the impression he gives that he could as easily fill Olympia. Obviously, the large habit of hand and mind and the touch that itches for large spaces are not found in "cabinet" painting; and Mr. Brangwyn, one of the strongest and most vital of living painters, has a ten-inch canvas a



"ROMEO AND JULIET" AT THE LYCEUM: THE GUARD OF PRINCES BEARING AWAY THE BODY OF MERCUTIO.

Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

impatiently as a leopard paces a ten-foot cage. But a big manner is much more at ease in an etching than in a painting of the same size, and Mr. Brangwyn's etchings are very notable successes. Two panels, part of the decoration of the British Room at the International Exhibition in Venice in 1907, show the artist unfettered, released.

M. Le Quesne gives to the light of the Fine Art Society's recently enlarged gallery work that is not without the proverbial French cleverness. There is painting in England that can be said to correspond to M. Le Quesne's, but the parallel is inexact, and the Frenchman must be allowed the distinction of having some qualities, value them as you will, that adorn no British canvas. He has been nothing beaten by the crushing dulness of modern man, by the frock-coat with its unflowing "cut," by the unmitigated collar. Frankly, it is here made apparent enough that many things militate against the twentieth-century portrait. Sitters are now always old or young men in a hurry; the sitters' accessories are in general mean.

In M. Le Quesne's portrait of M. Jules Cambon, for instance, the one touch of colour, the one point

a master is the only safe rule in copying, and the Rembrandts by Brabazon, the Velasquez by Mr. Sargent, the Titian by Mr. McEvoy, and the Raphaels by Alfred Stevens, now in Whitechapel, are masterpieces of mimicry and interpretation. E. M.



MR. CHARLES FROHMAN COMES TO AN AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING WITH MR. J. M. BARRIE AND THE AUTHOR OF "THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON" ABOUT HIS NEW PLAY.

Mr. Charles Frohman had intended to produce Mr. Barrie's new play at the Duke of York's at Easter; but he has announced that he must postpone it, as he is under an obligation to the author of "The Admirable Crichton" not to disturb the run of that piece in its present quarters. After a Gilbertian consultation this was arranged.

Photographs of Mr. Barrie by the World's Graphic Press. The snapshot of Mr. Frohman is said to be unique.



Juliet (Miss Norah Kerin). Romeo (Mr. Matheson Lang).
"ROMEO AND JULIET" AT THE LYCEUM: THE SCENE IN 'THE CAPULETS' TOMB.

Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

MUSIC.

IF Mr. Cyril Scott, who gave a concert last week devoted entirely to his own compositions, possessed talent and audacity in an equal degree he would be either less daring or more talented, and either change would be for the better. A fairly long and presumably representative programme of his compositions reveals the unfortunate fact that the novelty of his work lies largely in a certain disregard for the conventions of

composition. There is plenty of evidence to suggest that Mr. Scott mastered the rules before he decided to disregard them, and there are a few sober music-lovers dating from the latter end of the nineteenth century who are not unprepared to look with a tolerant eye upon those who disregard or enlarge the boundaries of form when it hampers expression; but really Mr. Scott presented us with nothing last week that would not have sounded equally effective or ineffective if it had been written as he was taught in all probability to write when he was a student. The concert was well attended, and the items were greeted heartily, the loudest applause being reserved for some songs that would with very slight alterations be hailed with enthusiasm by the cultivated folk who patronise ballad concerts.

Miss May Harrison is following up her successful appearance at a Queen's Hall Symphony Concert with a brief series of recitals at the Bechstein Hall. Miss Harrison is one of the most promising young English violinists now before the public, and her future may be considered assured, but she has not yet mastered all the difficulties associated



Photo, Felix.

Mlle. JEANNE BERNOU,
Of the Grand Guignol Company.



Photo, Boyer.

Mlle. BARCKLAY,
Of the Grand Guignol Company.



Photo, Studio-Lux.

Mlle. DE DEKEN,
Of the Grand Guignol Company.

with the production of a full, pure tone. There is intelligence in her playing, but for the present it lacks sufficient emotion, and this defect can only be made good by the passing years, for it is expressed by a power behind the hand, and lies beyond the gift of teachers to communicate.

The expression of the Russian or Polish wonder-children, who have known trouble since first they acquired consciousness, is of a different calibre from that of the English men and women who are brought up in the comparatively serene atmosphere of an Academy. With the first passion and emotion come naturally, with the others the case is entirely different. The years bring a depth of feeling to all who have the artistic intelligence, but the young Jewish players from the Pale and other places where persecution is rampant grow old too soon.



MR. CHARLES HAWTREY.

Who is playing the leading part in "Jack Straw."



Photo, Ellis and Wale.

MISS LOTTIE VENNE,

Who is playing Mrs. Parker Jennings in "Jack Straw."



Photo, Elliott and I.

MR. SOMERSET MAUGHAM,

Author of "Jack Straw," the new play at the Vaudeville.

of life, is the speck of red ribbon in the diplomatist's buttonhole. And had he been an Englishman even that saving grace of daily decoration had probably been denied him. More important than the portrait of M. Jules Cambon is that of M. Paul Cambon, a work one can see hanging over an Ambassadorial mantelpiece or adorning the sumptuous walls of a political club. It is the pink of presentation portraiture. There are also many pictures of women, all very charming and prettily painted; and there are many landscapes, very sunny and highly coloured. The "Tomb of Cecil Rhodes" shows an atmosphere one may expect to be unconvincing to an eye innocent of the surprises of South African effects.

The Whitechapel Art Gallery has, in all the long line of its exhibitions, never hit on one of so happy a plan as the present. Set a master to catch

THE KAISER AS D.C.L. OF OXFORD: HIS MAJESTY'S GIFT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

FROM THE PAINTING BY ALFRED SCHWARZ.



THE FIRST PORTRAIT OF THE KAISER IN CIVILIAN DRESS: HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY IN THE WINDSOR UNIFORM WITH HIS D.C.L. ROBES.

The portrait of the German Emperor that has been painted by Professor Schwarz presents his Majesty in the robes of a D.C.L., the degree that Oxford University has conferred upon him honoris causa. In order that the German public may have the opportunity of seeing their Sovereign painted in civilian dress, the picture is to be exhibited in Berlin, Düsseldorf, and Cologne, before it is sent to England. Down to the present nearly all the pictures of the Kaiser have emphasised him as War Lord, and it will be a relief to see him in the robes that are associated with peace.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE OF 1908: THE RIVAL CREWS.

PHOTOGRAPH OF CAMBRIDGE BY STEARN, OF OXFORD BY HILLS AND SAUNDERS.



G. L. THOMSON
(Trinity Hall; spare man).

E. G. WILLIAMS
(Eton and Third Trinity; 6).

H. E. KITCHING
(Uppingham and Trinity Hall; 4).

G. E. FAIRBAIRN
(Eton and Jesus; 2).

F. H. JERWOOD (bow)
(Oakham and Jesus).

D. C. R. STUART (stroke)
(Cheltenham and Trinity Hall).

E. W. POWELL
(Eton and Third Trinity; 7).

R. BOYLE (cox.)
(Bradfield and Trinity Hall).

J. S. BURN
(Harrow and First Trinity; 5).

O. A. CARVER
(Charterhouse and First Trinity; 3).

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW.

HON. R. STANHOPE
(Eton and Magdalen; bow).

A. E. KITCHIN
(Tonbridge and St. John's; 4).

C. R. CUDMORE
(Adelaide and Magdalen; 2).



A. McCULLOCH
(Winchester and University; 6).

A. C. GLADSTONE
(Eton and Christ Church; stroke).

A. G. KIRBY (Eton and Magdalen; 5).

A. W. DONKIN (Eton and Magdalen; cox.).

E. H. L. SOUTHWELL
(Eton and Magdalen; 3).

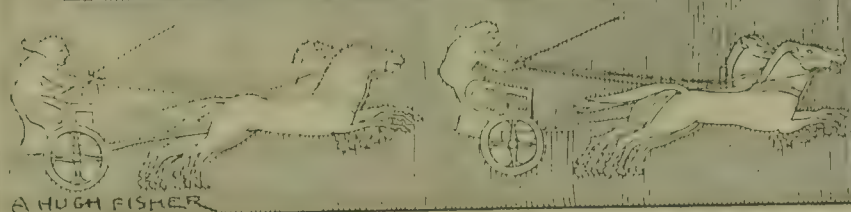
H. R. BARKER
(Eton and Christ Church; 7).

THE OXFORD CREW.

On March 28 the Light Blues rowed their last trial course on the ebb tide from Mortlake to Putney. They started at 36 to the minute, and reached Hammersmith Bridge in 11 minutes 28 seconds. The whole course was covered in 19 minutes 16 seconds, which was very good considering that one of the bow side caught a crab off Barnes. On the previous day Oxford rowed a secret course, which was timed by a spectator on the bank at 19 minutes 45 seconds.

CAMBRIDGE'S UNEXPECTED VICTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

CAMBRIDGE WON SIX EVENTS, OXFORD FOUR.



1. K. G. McLeod (Cambridge), on right, winning the 100 Yards by 2 Feet in 10 2-5 sec.
2. Prince Albert of Wales and Major Halford at the Sports.
3. K. I. Powell (Cambridge), second from left, winning the Hurdle Race by 1 1/2 Yards in 16 sec.
4. A. C. Hellyerby (Cambridge), the winner of the High Jump: 5 ft. 8 in.

5. T. H. Just (Cambridge) winning the Half-Mile by 30 Yards in 1 min. 55 4-5 sec.
6. S. P. Lloyd (Oxford) winning the Mile by 6 Yards in 4 min. 29 4-5 sec.
7. E. H. Ryie (Cambridge) winning the Quarter-Mile by 14 Yards in 51 sec.
8. A. M. Stevens (Oxford) winner in Throwing the Hammer: Distance, 130 ft. 8 in.

The Inter-University Sports were held at the Queen's Club on Saturday last in rather cold weather, and, although Oxford were the favourites, Cambridge proved the better side, winning by six events to four. Cambridge was first in the 100-Yards Race, the Half-Mile, the 120-Yards Hurdle, the High Jump, the Quarter-Mile, and Putting the Weight. Oxford was successful in the One Mile, the Three Miles, the Long Jump, and Throwing the Hammer.—[PHOTOGRAPHS 1, 5, 6, AND 7 BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU; 2, 3, 4, AND 8 BY HALFTONES.]

THE BUSY PORT OF LONDON A PROBABLE STATE PROPERTY: MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S VAST SCHEME TO PURCHASE THE DOCKS.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1 AND 8 BY THE PRESS STUDIO; THE DRAWINGS BY C. DE LACY; THE MAP BY PERMISSION OF KELLY'S DIRECTORIES, LIMITED.



1. A TYPICAL THAMES BARGE UNDER FULL SAIL.
2. DISCHARGING A CARGO OF NEW ZEALAND MUTTON.
3. EAST INDIA BOATS AT THE DOCKS.

4. A FLOATING ELEVATOR TAKING WHEAT OUT OF A VESSEL.
5. SHOOTING SACKS OF MAIZE INTO A BARGE.
6. A CROWD OF BARGES AND LIGHTERS WAITING TO ENTER THE DOCKS.

7. FILLING SACKS OF WHEAT FROM A FLOATING ELEVATOR.
8. THE PICTURESQUE PORT OF LONDON: THE SCENE AT TOWER BRIDGE.

9. TWENTY YEARS' GROWTH IN THE SIZE OF STEAMERS USING LONDON DOCKS.
10. DISCHARGE OF WHEAT INTO A BARGE FROM A FLOATING ELEVATOR.

11. THE CROWD OF SHIPPING AT TILBURY DOCKS.
12. A CARGO OF HALIFAX WOOD BLOCKS FOR MAKING THE SOLES OF CLOGS.
13. MAP OF THE LONDON DOCKS.

14. HOW THE ELEVATOR LIFTS WHEAT FROM A BARGE.
15. DIFFICULTIES OF THE DOCKS: BERTHING LARGE VESSELS.

THE GREATEST PORT IN THE WORLD, AND ITS VARIED INDUSTRIES.

The arrangement that Mr. Lloyd George has concluded with the London and India Docks Company for the purchase of their property is now clearly understood. It amounts to an undertaking by the President of the Board of Trade to incorporate in his Bill the stated terms he has offered for the acquisition by the new Port authority that is to be established, of the property of the London India Dock Company. The Company agrees to sell on those terms. If Parliament does not sanction the purchase before December 31 it is understood that the arrangement will lapse. Mr. Lloyd George has just come to terms with the Millwall Docks. If the terms of the arrangements are completed, the various stocks belonging to the London India Dock Company will pay either 3 or 4 per cent., with a State guarantee.

THE GROWTH OF A CITY OF PALACES IN WEST LONDON.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SHEPSTONE.



THE PALACE OF FRENCH APPLIED ART.



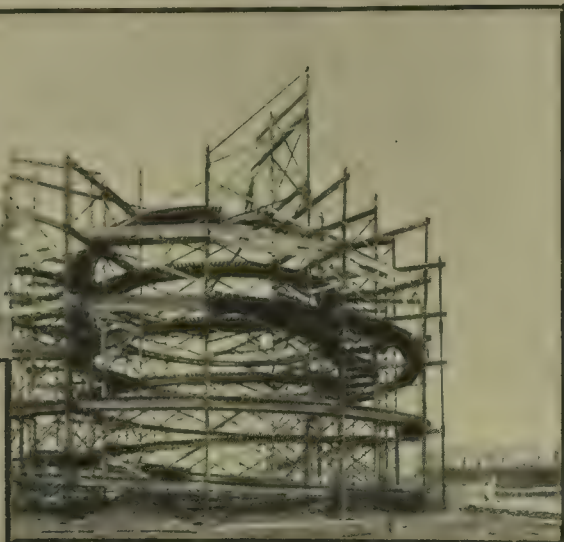
THE PALACE OF WOMEN'S WORK.



THE SCAFFOLDING OF THE SCENIC RAILWAY.



THE PALACE OF BRITISH APPLIED ART.



THE SPIRAL TOBOGGAN.



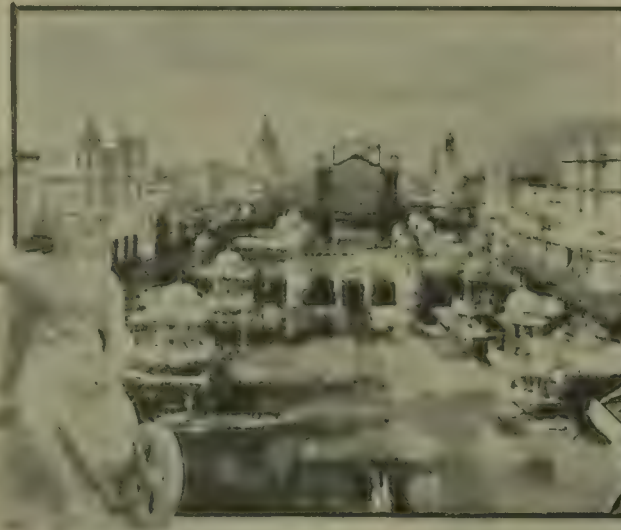
THE LOUIS XIV. PAVILION.



ONE TOWER OF THE WOMEN'S WORK PAVILION IN SKELETON.



THE INDIAN BUILDING, COMPLETED IN ONE MONTH.



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE COURT OF HONOUR.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE COURT OF HONOUR.

THE PROGRESS OF THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

The progress that the Franco-British Exhibition is making is quite remarkable, and the 140 acres of Exhibition grounds now support some twenty considerable buildings, all erected within the last fifteen months. Already the Exhibition grounds begin to assume the aspect of a city of palaces. There are roads, gardens, canals, and a number of buildings that have been put up with care and good taste. Altogether, the prospects of the great Exhibition could hardly be more promising. The decorations of the page are from the statuary for the Exhibition buildings.

MONARCHS ABROAD: THE KING AT BIARRITZ AND THE KAISER IN VENICE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TRAMPUS AND ABENIACAR.



1. THE KING DISTRIBUTING PRIZES AFTER THE RACES AT BIARRITZ.

2. THE GERMAN EMPEROR ON THE GRAND CANAL AT VENICE: HIS MAJESTY IN THE STATE BARGE.

King Edward continues to enjoy good weather and a pleasant holiday at Biarritz. He has been suffering from a slight cold, but from that he has recovered. Colonel Davidson, who has been in attendance, has now left for London, and will be replaced by Colonel Ponsonby. His Majesty has attended the races, where he distributed the prizes. The German Emperor has visited Venice on the German Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern," and has met King Victor Emmanuel there. This is the first time the two Sovereigns have met in the past four and a half years. King Victor Emmanuel was accompanied by his Minister for Foreign Affairs. No political importance attaches to the meeting.

AN ALMANACK FROM LIFE: WONDERFUL PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIES.

BORDER PHOTOGRAPHS BY S. ELWIN NEAME; CENTRAL FIGURE BY BASSANO.



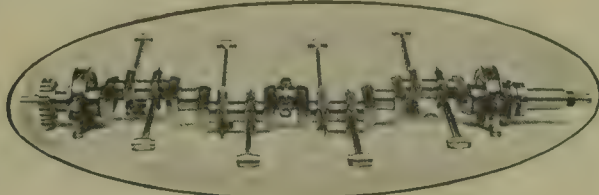
"FAIR IS THE VERNAL QUARTER OF THE YEAR."

Copyright by "The Illustrated London News."

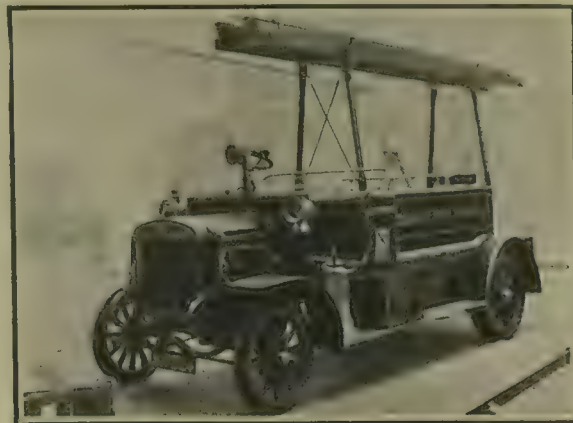
THE FUTURE OF MOTOR-CABS, -BUSES, -BOATS, AND -FIRE-ENGINES: NOVELTIES AT THE COMMERCIAL MOTOR EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA.



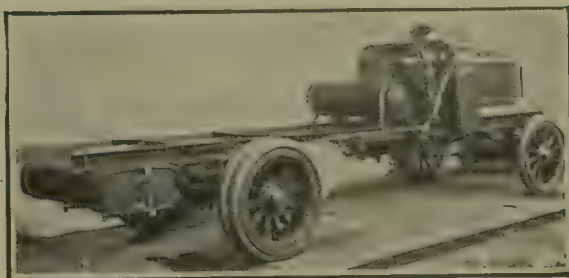
DAIMLER GEARLESS OMNIBUS; ALL BRITISH WORKMANSHIP.



THE ADAM 8-CYLINDER CRANK-SHAFT.



"FIRST-AID" FOR FIRE: THE HALLEY FIRE-TENDER; 20-H.P., 4 CYL., CARRYING 40-FT. LADDER.



THE CRITCHLEY AND NORRIS CHASSIS, 40-H.P.; FOR A MOTOR-BUS.



THE AUSTIN CAB.



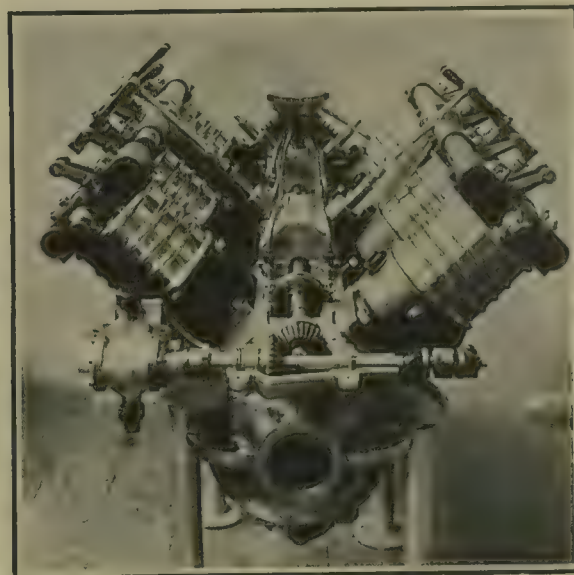
THE FIAT CAB.



THE BROOK RACER; 6 CYLINDER, 12-H.P.



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE SHOW.



THE ADAM 8-CYLINDER ENGINE.



THE WILLIAMSON COLLAPSIBLE BOAT (CLOSED).



THE WILLIAMSON COLLAPSIBLE BOAT (OPEN).

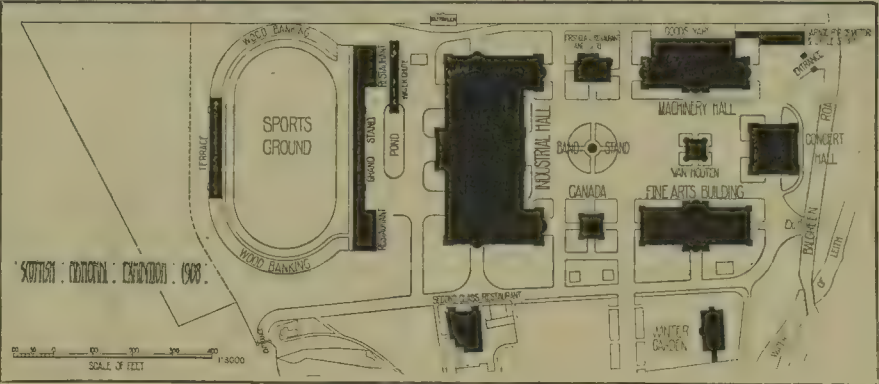
On March 27 the Lord Mayor opened the Commercial Motor-Vehicle and Motor-Boats Exhibition at Olympia, an exhibition that is undoubtedly the best that has hitherto been held in this country. It is divided into three parts: a vehicle section, a boat section, and a gallery given up to parts and accessories. There are motor-omnibuses, motor-cabs, and motor-boats; and it is pleasant to note that the many problems concerned with motor-wagons, lorries, delivery-vans and the rest are being grappled with great skill and ingenuity, so that the general public as well as the trade will be likely to benefit very largely from the exhibition now in progress.

SCOTLAND'S SPLENDID NATIONAL EXHIBITION: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE GROUND AND BUILDINGS.
DRAWN FROM THE OFFICIAL PLANS.



THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Edinburgh has not had an industrial exhibition since 1886; but this year, from May to October, there will be a very extensive exposition of art, science, and industry in Saughton Park. The site lies about a mile west of Princes Street. The ground is about forty acres in extent, and it commands fine views of Edinburgh, the Corstorphine Hills, and the Pentlands. The property has recently been acquired by the Corporation of Edinburgh, and at the close of the Exhibition it will be turned into a public park. The main buildings, comprising the Hall of Industries, the Machinery Hall, Fine Arts Gallery, the Music Hall, the Conservatory, the Winter Garden, etc., are being erected from competitive designs adjudged by the assessor.



GROUND PLAN OF THE EXHIBITION.

NOW BEING PREPARED IN SAUGHTON PARK, EDINBURGH.

Mr. John J. Burnet, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., of Glasgow, who was architect for the Edinburgh Exhibition of 1886. Besides the main buildings, special erections for refreshments and bands, several kiosks, a grand stand, and a model hospital form part of the scheme. The Fine Arts Loan and Sale Collections will be entirely devoted to Scottish Art, and will thus form an attractive feature from all points of view, as in all probability Scotland will be represented in such a way as has never before been attempted. Every branch of science will be encouraged to illustrate the past and present position of the nation in general and Scotland in particular.

THE EVOLUTION OF A LEVIATHAN: THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STEAM-BOAT.—No. II.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM MATERIAL IN SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.



THE MARQUIS DE JOUFFROY'S PADDLE STEAM-BOAT ON THE SAÔNE, JULY 15, 1783.

The drawing is based on a sketch at South Kensington Museum taken from a French print published in 1816. In Paris there exists a document declaring that on July 15, 1783, the vessel was propelled by steam for fifteen minutes against the current of the Saône. The boat was 150 feet long, with 15 feet beam and 3'2 feet draught. It had two paddle-wheels, turned by a single horizontal steam-cylinder, driving through a ratchet mechanism.

THINGS OF THE MOMENT RECORDED BY THE CAMERA.



Photo, Topical.
DANISH NAVAL OFFICERS IN ENGLAND: THE "INGOLF'S" STAFF ENTERTAINED BY THE MAYOR OF DOVER.

On Friday last the Mayor of Dover entertained the officers of the Danish ship "Ingolf," and our photograph shows a group of the officers of that vessel with the Danish Vice-Consul.



Photo, Topical.
THE GERMAN EMPRESS WITH HER DAUGHTER IN VENICE: HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY IN THE STATE BARGE.

Venice was the scene of great social activity last week, when the Kaiser and King Victor Emmanuel met. Our photograph shows the Kaiserin and Princess Victoria in Venice.



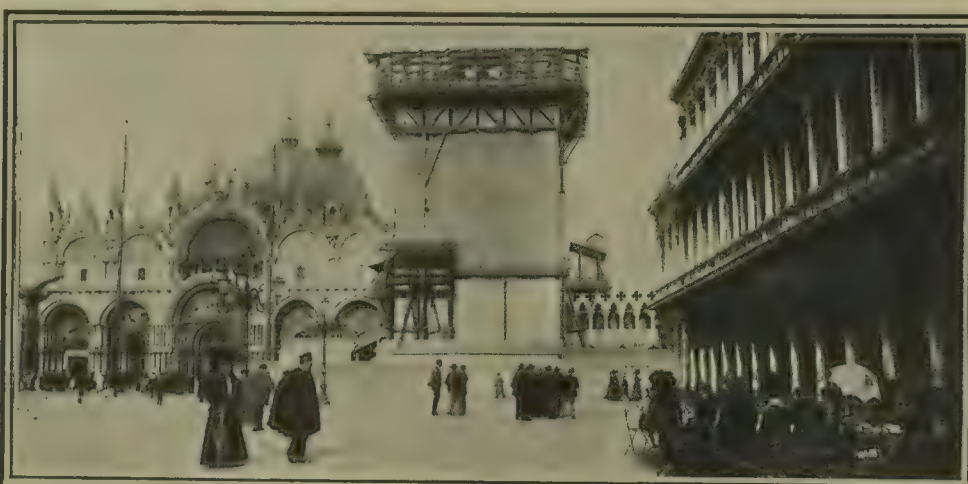
A £2665 "GATE" FOR FOOTBALL: THE VAST CROWD AT THE SEMI-FINAL MATCH, WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS v. SOUTHAMPTON.

The Wolverhampton Wanderers and Southampton met at Stamford Bridge on Saturday last, when the Wanderers played a great game and beat Southampton by two goals to nothing. Radford and Hedley scored for the winners, and very good work was done for the same side by Hunt, Wooldridge, Bishop, and Collins. The match was the semi-final tie for the English Cup, and the gate-money amounted to £2665.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.]



Photo, Bolak.
LIFE-SAVING TRIALS ON BOARD THE "WARSPITE": BOYS HAULING IN THE BREECHES-BUOY.

Some interesting experiments were tried from the training-ship "Warspite," moored off Greenhithe, on Friday last, when two inventions were tested to demonstrate that British ships can be equipped with their own life-saving rocket gear, which will enable them to pass a line to the land on a coast where there is no shore rocket station.



Photo, Abensiacar.
A SIGHT FOR THE KAISER IN VENICE: THE REBUILDING OF THE CAMPANILE.

The rebuilding of the Campanile on the Piazza San Marco is proceeding slowly. Our photograph shows the progress that has been made. The original design is being faithfully followed, and when the tower is complete, Venice will have regained her proudest ornament.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.
THE EXTRAORDINARY GATHERING OF VEHICLES AT THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S FUNERAL.

At the Duke of Devonshire's funeral at Edensor on Saturday there was a remarkable gathering of vehicles of every kind, for the ceremony was attended by all classes of the community. A vast gathering of motor-cars, carriages, and bicycles assembled outside the grounds of Chatsworth, and the scene in the fair spring weather was exceedingly picturesque.

STOUTNESS AND SMARTNESS.

There is no gainsaying the fact that corpulent persons lack "smartness," however well dressed they may be. The grace of bearing; ease of movement, "springiness" of step, are wanting. Moreover, obesity breeds ill-health, discomfort, and weakness. None should neglect to correct the tendency to get fat. There is no need for drugs or partial starvation. Such pernicious methods of weight reduction are now discredited by all competent authorities. The Antipon treatment is what is required—a treatment which tones up and re-nourishes the system whilst permanently eliminating the superfluous fat, and counteracting the tendency to excessive fat development. At the end of a course of Antipon the subject looks years younger, and feels it too. Normal weight, a good figure, correct facial lines, well-moulded limbs, firm muscular development, greater nerve force—these are the results of the simplest and pleasantest of remedies. Antipon creates a good appetite, and improves digestion. The subject must eat well, and there are no irksome dietary restrictions. Increase strength, renew vitality, and get thin—that's the Antipon treatment. The decrease of weight is from 8 oz. to 3 lb. within a day and a night of first dose, and then a satisfactory daily diminution until the desired improvements in beauty, tone, and strength are attained. Antipon is a refreshing liquid, which contains no mineral or other injurious substance, and causes no discomfort of any kind.

The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News says: "I must say a good word for the Antipon cure of obesity, which I have reason to know has come off satisfactorily in a long-standing case. The advantage of this system is that it asks nothing in the way of sacrifice from the patient."

The Illustrated London News says: "Hosts of stout people who have tried all kinds of disagreeable, semi-starvation methods of fat-reduction are despairing of ever again attaining normal proportions. Let them abandon once and for all such dangerous and debilitating systems and try Antipon, the tonic muscle-strengthening cure for over-fatness. Antipon lastingly eliminates from the system all superfluous fat and destroys the tendency to fat-formation."

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Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by Chemists, Stores, &c., or, in case of disappointment, may be obtained (on sending amount) carriage paid, in private package, direct from the Antipon Company, 13, Olmar Street, London, S.E.

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LADIES' PAGE.

IF our ancestresses could have prophetically heard the manner in which the present age talks of ale and beer, how astonished they would have been! Scarce anybody ventures to hint that malt liquor may after all be what Archbishop Benson called claret—"a good creature of God." Yet throughout our history ale was always the national drink of England; and our foremothers, who regarded good brewing as one of their most undeniable duties, would indeed be amazed to hear drinking a glass of ale with meals spoken of as something so unwholesome that to prevent the action every other consideration may be well put aside! Brewing was originally not merely a home industry in every country mansion and farmhouse, but also a leading female craft. It is shown to have been so by the feminine termination of the word "Brewster," which is so far more commonly found in old literature than the masculine "Brewer." Indeed, everybody named Brewster must infer that he or she is descended from an ancestress who was a famous maker of malt liquor—for there is no greater mistake than to suppose that the industrial money-getting work of women is a thing of to-day; the women of early times in this country almost, or quite, monopolised several trades that men and machinery have now filched from women, and brewing is one of them.

In all records of early English household expenses, too, beer is the only breakfast as well as the dinner beverage, and it was invariably supplied at meals to all ranks in a great man's household. Queen Elizabeth and her ladies drank beer for breakfast, and there is no homestead of any importance that was built even in Georgian days which does not show us by its brewhouse that the one and only national beverage of our great ancestors was sound malt liquor. Now, this does not, obviously, prove absolutely that our ancestors were not wrong. As the philosopher Hobbes points out, we are an older generation of man than any of our ancestors, and may reasonably claim the benefit of the presumption that the progress of time has not only made the race of man of to-day older, but wiser, than were the people of any earlier and younger period. Moreover, women are the more moral sex everywhere, and since men took over brewing, how much adulteration and sophistication by "substitutes" for honest malt and hops have they not introduced to reduce unfairly the reputation of the good old October domestic-brewed ale? Still, it is open to doubt if the substitution of other beverages for beer that has to so great an extent taken place in our habits can be proved advantageous to our national physique.

Old Cobbett, in his "Cottage Economy," written when tea was but beginning to make its rivalry felt in



A DAINY SPRING COSTUME.

The new shape in high-crowned hats, trimmed profusely with roses, and the latest model in Princess-cut gowns, with lace and tucked net vest, may be studied in this illustration.

this country, was full of scorn for the Chinese interloper, and proposed a droll experiment to settle, as he thought, the opinion of any rational creature in favour of malt liquor. After describing tea as "a destroyer of health, an enfeeblener of the frame, an engenderer of laziness, a debaucher of youth, and a source of misery in old age," the happy notion occurred to him of testing the relative values of malt and tea on "a lean hog." The thing seemed to him clear. "Give the hog fifteen bushels of malt and he will repay you in ten score of bacon, or thereabouts; but give him seven hundred and fifty *tea messes*, or rather begin to give them to him, and he is dead with hunger, and bequeaths you his skeleton in about seven days!" I own I do not find the test convincing, nor do I pretend to pass judgment in the case, but merely to submit it for discussion. It is very amusing in view of the deserved popularity of tea at the present day.

Spring-cleaning is upon us, and can be greatly diminished in cost and labour by seeking the valuable services of those old-established and excellent dyers and cleaners, Messrs. P. and P. Campbell, of the Perth Dye Works, to renovate all that is soiled and re-tint all that is faded. This possibility applies not only to the household hangings, blankets, or carpets, but also to clothing, which comes back from this excellent firm's hands, either cleaned or dyed, as good as new to the eye. Messrs. Campbell have receiving offices in all large towns, or they will send their catalogue and shade-card free on application to them, addressed Messrs. P. and P. Campbell, the Perth Dye Works, N.B. FILOMENA.

The London Brighton and South Coast Railway announce that on and from April 1 passengers holding first-class tickets travelling distances not exceeding twenty-six miles may use the Pullman-cars on payment of sixpence for each seat occupied. The charge of one shilling will still apply for distances beyond twenty-six miles.

The management of the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, Bombay, have recently made arrangements for a six weeks' tour in India for an American gentleman, Mr. W. D. Ewart, and his medical attendant, Dr. R. Nevins. In order that Mr. Ewart, who is a semi-invalid, might travel in greater comfort, Mr. Burcher, the manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel, made arrangements with the G. I. P. Railway Company to make slight alteration in one of their carriages containing two compartments and kitchen and servants' accommodation. By taking out the upper and lower bunks on one side, and the upper one on the other, and substituting a removable mosquito-curtain frame, considerable extra space was obtained in both compartments, which were simply but tastefully decorated with native rugs and draperies and brassware.



Do you realise

the immense importance of the unique superiority of Odol? While all other preparations for cleansing the mouth and teeth are effective only during the few moments of application, the antiseptic and refreshing power of Odol continues gently but persistently for hours afterwards. Odol penetrates the interstices of the teeth and the mucous membrane of the mouth, to a certain extent impregnating them, and leaving an antiseptic deposit on the surface. In this manner a continuous antiseptic effect is secured, by means of which the whole oral cavity, to the minutest recesses, is completely freed from and protected against all fermenting processes and injurious bacteria. Owing to this characteristic, peculiar only to Odol, fermentation is absolutely arrested and the healthy condition of mouth and teeth assured.

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Odol is used by dentists themselves.

TO USE ODOL: Mix a few drops with water, rinse, and then brush the teeth with it in the ordinary way; gargle with the remainder.

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Chat About Hair Hygiene—No. 1.

A GENEROUS FREE OFFER.

It only requires a very moderate acquaintance with the anatomy and physiology of the hair to know that our hirsute covering performs a very important function in the economy of life, besides adding to the beauty and attractiveness of all. It is only necessary to contrast the bald or partly bald head, or the head robbed—by fever, say—of its natural covering, with the luxurious locks of the ideal man or woman, to discover the charm and grace of a good head of hair—the theme of poet and bard in all ages. It is not intended, however, to enter here upon a learned or technical description of the hair, its structure and character, its anatomy or physiological function. All agree that hardly any feature of the human body adds more grace or charm than a luxurious crop of beautiful, healthy hair—at once the delight of man and the envy of woman. What feature of a woman's toilet costs her so much worry as her "coiffure," or a man so much care to conceal as his incipient baldness?

Like everything else in animated nature, the beauty and loveliness of one's hair in a healthy condition becomes, under other circumstances, not only a positive disfigurement, but a constant source of worry, trouble, and nerve-shattering irritation.

NATURE'S OBJECTION.

Which of us does not look with almost holy horror on the first sign of grey hair, a thin patch on the head, not to say baldness? And how many are constantly deploring the

Dry, Greasy, or
Brittle, Scurfy
Lustreless,

condition of their scalp-covering? All these and others are Nature's protests against neglect or wrong treatment of the hair. Not wilful, perhaps, but rather because people do not fully appreciate the importance of "Hair Drill." It is so little understood and taught; it is even less practised. But, thanks to past efforts, it is becoming better understood.

Properly disciplined, there is no reason why the hair should not retain its colour, lustre, brilliance, and luxurious growth until the evening of life.

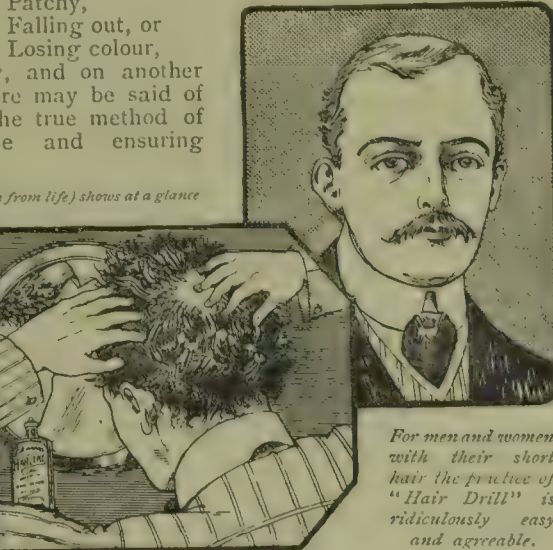
It is hardly necessary to point out the importance of eradicating the scurf extruded from the scalp by the continuous growth of new hair, or to point out the obvious truth that if it is not removed it becomes practically a disease with a thousand attendant evils. All disorders, whether organic or functional, are simply healthy ones

subverted or intensified. Like scurf, every single hair malady can be traced to its root-cause and can be remedied by the expert. And whether the hair be

Dry, Thin,
Brittle, Patchy,
Lustreless, Falling out, or
Grey, Losing colour,

there is a remedy, and on another occasion much more may be said of the rationale of the true method of preventing disease and ensuring good hair-health.

This triple illustration (taken from life) shows at a glance the advantages of the "Harlene" Hair Drill treatment. The whole appearance is rejuvenated by a proportionate redistribution of hair on the head and face.



For men and women with their short hair the practice of "Hair Drill" is ridiculously easy and agreeable.

In the meantime the proprietors of "Edwards' Harlene," the greatest remedy ever discovered for all hair diseases, and one that has proved its merits by yearly-increasing sales, are prepared to supply to all interested a free sample of their invaluable remedy, for the purpose of demonstrating its efficacy. Accompanying each bottle is a booklet

outlining a system of "Hair Drill" that cannot fail to cure the most obstinate case of hair sickness. Millions have tried the system recommended, and it has never been known to fail.

What is "Hair Drill"? As the words denote, it is a rational and natural system of hair treatment based on scientific lines, the accumulated knowledge of many years' study and experiment, and has precisely the same effect on the hair as military drill has on the soldier, or athletic training on the athlete. It brings out all that is best, and eliminates all that is weak or undesirable.

If you are not conscious of any hair sickness you still require "Hair Drill." It is preventive as well as curative. It will ensure beautiful and plentiful hair, and prevent disease.

"Harlene," therefore, is good for you. Any reader can test the remedy for himself or herself by filling up the form below and forwarding it to Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, where applicants will at once receive the necessary supply of "Harlene" gratis.

Further supplies of "Harlene" may be had from Chemists and Stores throughout the world at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle, or sent post paid on receipt of postal order.

WARNING.

Just a word of warning in conclusion. Avoid so-called remedies for inward application; they are not only useless for the purposes specified, but are positively harmful. Specifics to touch the roots of the hair from within would be strong enough to destroy life itself; or, to use a homely illustration, in cultivating a garden one does not work from below, but from the surface. And the structure of the scalp is a physiological demonstration that "Edwards' Harlene" method of "Hair Drill" is the only scientific method to ensure beneficial and lasting results.

We warn the reader also, just as urgently, against the numerous quack "consultants" who, under various guises, and possessing no diplomas whatever, draw many a guinea from confiding victims. These persons sometimes carry on their practices at addresses in fashionable parts of London and other cities, and, issuing quantities of pretentious literature, employ every device to induce correspondence or to bring about a personal visit, pretending that it is all to be a work of philanthropy. Once this object is effected they soon persuade their dupes that their hair requires some special treatment, and then begins a process of fee-drawing, payments for special washes, special oils, special tonics, and special soaps, all absolutely of no utility whatever except to enable this shameless game to continue. We earnestly warn our readers against the quack "consultant."

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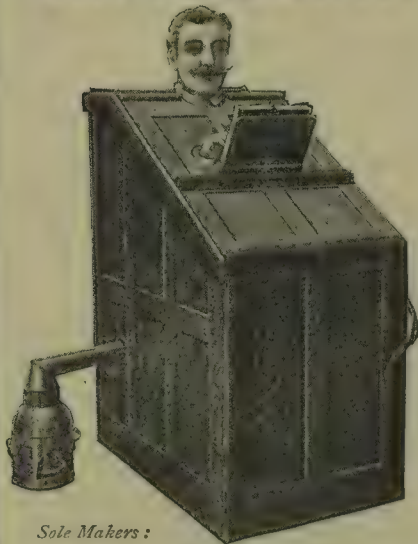
Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned in article above, the special free bottle of "Harlene," booklet, and instructions necessary for one week's trial of the preparation as a "Hair Drill." I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage (to any part of the world). If called for no charge is made.

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"I.L.N.", April 4, 1908.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"JACK STRAW." AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

EVIDENTLY, though Mr. Somerset Maugham began his successful career of playwright by essaying boldly the drama of realism, his bent just now is rather towards comedy. Having given hostages to the theatre of ideas with "A Man of Honour," he would seem to have judged himself at liberty to give full reins to his high spirits and sense of humour. So his "Lady Frederick," that gay and witty piece of inconsequence, is followed by the equally sprightly, but more ludicrous story of "Jack Straw." This is a comedy of possible persons and possible circumstances treated with the levity of farce. In some of its features the play might be described as a modernised version of "The Lady of Lyons." At any rate, its hero is a lackey made to masquerade as a man of rank, and imposed by two conspirators on a lady of inordinate pride and social ambitions to read her a lesson. But there is this divergence from the Lytton drama, that in Mr. Maugham's tale the pretender proves to be what he poses as being. Not only is the man of "straw" an hotel waiter who is induced to figure as an archduke, and is invited in that capacity to stay at the country house of vulgarians of the *nouveaux riches* type; he is a real archduke who has been content to act as a waiter. The fun of the play reaches its climax when the hero, who has settled down comfortably in his new quarters, and has fallen in love with the daughter of the house, is unmasked by his allies; and despite the furious and vulgar tirades of his hostess, refuses to budge; and her bewilderment when the ambassador who has been invited to meet the great guest recognises his rank makes a tableau of exquisite drollery. Playgoers will readily conceive how amusing is Mr. Charles Hawtrey, with his languid tones and rather tired air, in the part of the waiter-archduke; or, again, how quaint is Miss Lottie Venne in the character of the woman-snob who has so

vast a sense of her own importance. The acting of the rest of the Vaudeville company is not up to the level of that of its leaders. Still, thanks to the art of these two, "Jack Straw" makes from first to last a delightful entertainment.

THE GRAND GUIGNOL'S NEW PLAYS AT THE SHAFTESBURY.

Either the Grand Guignol actors have adapted their methods to the size of the theatre or they did



AN OUTSIDER WINS THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE OF 1908:
RUBIO IN THE PADDOCK.

Major Pennant's Rubio, a rank outsider, which had once been sold for 15 guineas, and had been between the shafts of a trap, started at 66 to 1, and came in first, contrary to all expectation. The King's horse, Flaxman, finished fourth.

not offer us their most striking plays in the first week's programme at the Shaftesbury, for in their new series we get no lack of "thrills." Perhaps wisely they have retained in the bill "L'Angoisse," which was certainly

this piece is almost intolerable in its fierce intensity. But if plays such as these, episodes such as that of a man being hung, are artistically permissible, then all the classical canons of taste must be revised.



RUBIO WINS
IN A CANTER.

a "tripper" is persuaded by his sweetheart to put his head under a guillotine, and cannot, owing to some trick in the machinery, get it out again. His companions can only see the ludicrous side of the situation; but what is fun to them may be death to him, for he is every moment expecting the descent of the knife. The climax of sensationalism comes in the last play, wherein we watch two men, father and son, trimming the lamp of a lighthouse, and see played out a tragedy of hydrophobia. The son, who is miserably depressed, explains that he has been bitten by a dog, and fears the consequences. He turns away from the water offered to him, and then warns his father to kill him before he goes mad. Suddenly the frenzy seizes him: he tries to bite his father, and, after a terrific struggle, the old man is forced to deal a death-blow. The acting of M.I. Bussy and Boulé in

the pick of the original trio of blood-curdling dramas in miniature. But if Londoners wish to have their nerves shocked they should flock to see "Les Trois Messieurs du Havre," "La Veuve," and above all "Gardiens de Phare." The first shows a man who has betrayed his friends being hanged by them with grisly realism in front of the audience. In the second, which is by way of being a farce,



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THE MELODANT.—The glorious possibilities of the Angelus Player-Pianos have been still further increased by the recent invention of this wonderful expression device. The MELODANT accentuates the melody or "air," bringing out the melody notes clearly and distinctly above the accompaniment, whether in bass or treble, or in the midst of a full chord, or where they would otherwise be wholly covered in a maze of musical ornamentation.

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LORD CROMER'S EGYPT.

THERE is no excuse for those of us who are ignorant of our country's work in Egypt, since Lord Milner and Sir Auckland Colvin, with a host of minor writers, have laid the facts before us, while Mr. Wilfred Blunt has told the story from the point of view of the anti-English Englishman. None the less there is one man, vocal hitherto only in Blue Books, who can tell us more than any of these, since for a generation he has been the representative of British policy in Cairo. Lord Cromer's two volumes on "Modern Egypt" (Macmillan) really make a new

in the Soudan up to 1907; and has given the world a careful study of present conditions in both countries. With the actual events of the last fifteen years in Egypt proper he does not deal, but he discusses the effect of the all-important Anglo-French Convention of 1904, and goes very fully into the existing administrative system. He does not hesitate to state very frankly his views on Egyptian character and Nationalist aspirations, and he examines in detail the various component parts of what some theorists in Europe believe to be an Egyptian "nation," fellaheen, sheikhs, pashas, of diverse origin and conflicting ambitions. One chapter he treats as sealed—the story of the diplomatic struggle between

point of view, paying full honour to Gordon's character. But Gordon, as he always himself admitted, was not an easy man to work with, and he was sent to the Soudan with criminally loose instructions. Lord Cromer proves that he backed Gordon up in his request for Zobeir to be sent to Khartoum (a request which the Gladstone Cabinet, in its fear of the Nonconformist Conscience, refused), and that he urged the Government in April 1884 to send the relief expedition, which was actually sent in August, and arrived three days late. The questions that matter most are here authoritatively answered, and we know now that Gordon's death was due to Gladstone's indecision.



THE RUSSIAN MINE-LAYING VESSEL "FINN."

The vessel is a type of the twenty-four new mine-ships which are being built for the Russian Navy. It was brought to the Neva for exhibition.



A PRIVATE TRAINING-SHIP FOR MERCHANT SEAMEN.

The White Star Line has announced its intention of having a vessel of its own to train boys as seamen. The German lines have frequently declared that it is from their private training-ships that their best men are obtained. Our photograph depicts the training-ship "Herzogin Cecilie," belonging to the North German Lloyd.

departure in political literature. We know no other case in which a statesman of the first rank has given to the world in his own lifetime an elaborate study of the field of work which has claimed his powers. The book was awaited with an interest which will not be disappointed. It will, of course, be for a later generation to appraise the work which Lord Cromer has done in Egypt. But he has now told us what Egypt was like when he first went to the country, in the days of Ismail; has sketched the actual course of events in Egypt proper up to the accession of the present Khedive (whose name is strangely omitted in the index) in 1892, and

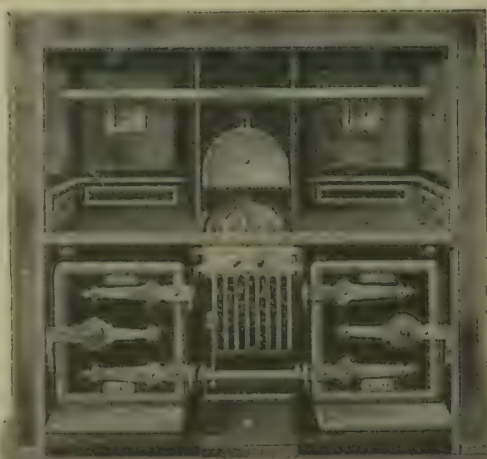
England and France for the dozen years before the formation of the *Entente* permanently ended it. It is quite impossible to attempt in a short notice to criticise a book of such authority and such interest. Let us say, however, that disproportionate attention is being paid in some quarters to a mistaken view of what Lord Cromer says about General Gordon. Sir Evelyn Baring, as he was in 1884, was very sharply handled by some of Gordon's admirers who read hasty entries in a journal as though they had been deliberate judgments. For more than twenty years Lord Cromer has been silent. Now he tells the story from his own

"Mr Gladstone," writes Lord Cromer, "would not accept simple evidence of a plain fact which was patent to much less powerful intellects than his own." In 1885, every Englishman felt that the word "Egypt" connoted a national disgrace. During the succeeding twenty-two years we have worked to redeem our good name. Of the men—engineers like Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, soldiers, administrators—who have done that work, Lord Cromer has been the leader. How the work has been done, he tells us: how great the value of that work, he helps us to understand, but he leaves it for others to say.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

MUCH too little is known amongst automobilists concerning the Society of Automobile Mechanic Drivers, which was founded but four short years ago by a few mechanic drivers, moved earnestly towards



A DOCTOR'S CAR AT A HIGH ALTITUDE.

Readers connected with the medical profession will be interested in the photograph here reproduced, which shows a 28-h.p. Daimler car, owned by Dr. Sinclair White, of Sheffield, on the top of Buttertubs Pass, between Swaledale and Wensleydale, Yorkshire, 1760 feet above sea-level. The owner is accompanied by Dr. Norman Walker, of Edinburgh, and Sir James Barr, M.D., of Liverpool.

the betterment of their class. Not betterment from a wages point of view, for in connection with this society there is no sort of suggestion of trade unionism, no desire to interfere between employer and employed, or to deal with the question of wages in any shape or form. The pioneers, who chafed under the ill-repute which shadowed the professional driver at that time, cast about for some means of hall-marking good, reliable men, who knew their job thoroughly and were prepared to discharge it in an honest and conscientious manner. This society, which came so modestly into existence with seven members, now numbers 316, and might have quadrupled its present roll but for the stringency of the tests through which aspiring candidates are required to pass before they are esteemed worthy to display the society's badge.

To earn this distinction, it is necessary that a candidate must show himself to be of the best character, and able to produce references and credentials which will

bear the closest scrutiny. In addition, the aspirant submits to a very exhaustive examination as to his mechanical abilities and training and his resource under stress of difficulties. Satisfaction having been given upon all points, the society makes every endeavour to provide its new members with a suitable engagement, and will not recommend him for the same unless he is suitable. It is now quite usual for the executive to receive requests from car-owners for suitable drivers from all parts of the country, sometimes even by wire. Should a member lose or quit a situation so obtained for him, he has to appear before the committee and give a satisfactory explanation, or be deprived of the benefits of membership. This society, which is practical first, last, and all the time, deserves to be more widely known, for while the incompetent driver remains the curse of the movement, its services are invaluable.

Up to March 25 nineteen cars in all had been entered for the 2000 miles International Touring-Car Trial, 1908. Of these, sixteen are of native British construction, and include such well-known makes as Daimlers, Humbers, Napiers, Talbots, and Rolls-Royce. Of the five foreign cars, three are Americans, two of them being White steam-cars, and one a Cadillac. The details of the successful triple interchangeability test, through which three of the last-named vehicles lately passed, will cause the performance of this car to be watched with interest. The White Steam Car Company are also to be congratulated upon their resolve once again to demonstrate in the eyes of the world that steam, as employed in the White system at least, can hold its own with petrol. At the moment of writing the entries have still to close, and a large addition of foreign cars must be looked for, or the

Continental hold upon the British market may be seriously imperilled.

Frenchmen have hitherto been credited with the fullest intentions to give the automobile industry every chance both with regard to the home and to the export trade. Now the latter is to some extent failing them—indeed, it was shown last week by no less a person than Count de Dion that, on the past two months of January and February, the French automobile exports were down no less than 5,000,000 francs (£200,000) on the two corresponding months of last year. The Count therefore argued that they must strain every nerve to increase the home sales, and yet what do we see taking place across the Channel to-day? The French Government are for once taking a leaf out of the book of British foolishness, and seek to impose restrictive legislation and further repressive taxation on automobilists. Those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad, and



MOTOR FIRE-ENGINE FOR THE WAR OFFICE.

The accompanying illustration is from a photograph taken at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, and shows the new Merryweather motor "Fire King" steam fire-engine just built for the War Office. The engine subsequently travelled to Aldershot by road, its destination being Borden Camp, where it will henceforth be stationed. It is the second machine of its kind for the War Office, the first (for the protection of Bulford Camp) having been in service for upwards of a year.

madness certainly lies that way in France to-day. In addition to a restricted output, France will cease to become the holiday refuge of the British touring motorist.

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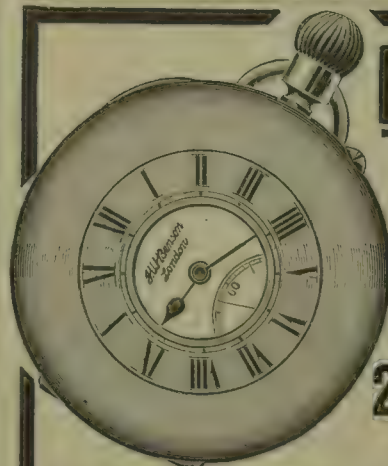
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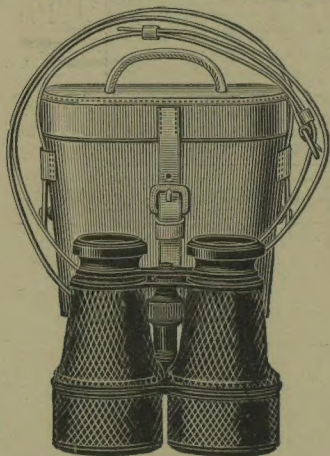
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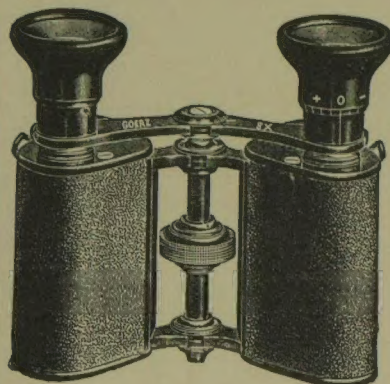
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

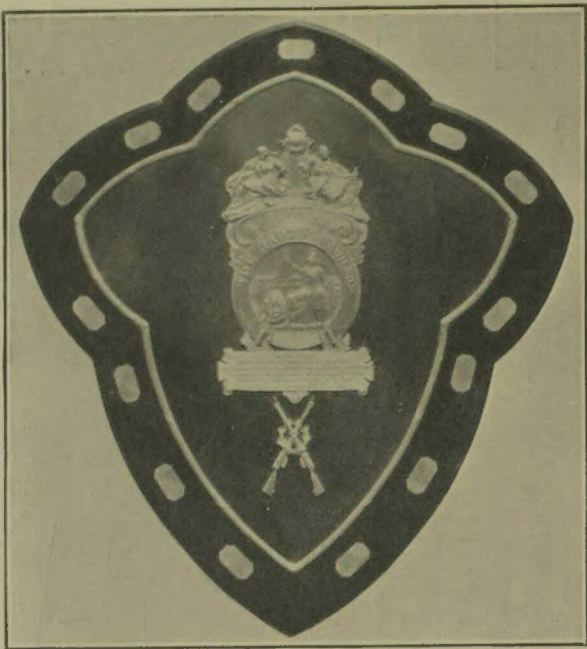
THE will (dated April 6, 1903) of MR. ALFRED BALDWIN, M.P., Chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, of Kensington Palace Mansions, De Vere Gardens, and Wilden House, Stourport, who died on Feb. 13, was proved on March 21 by Mrs. Louisa Baldwin, the widow, Stanley Baldwin, M.P., the son, and Lord Alverstone, the value of the estate being £198,693. The testator gives to his wife £500, the household furniture, and the income from his debenture stock and preference shares in Baldwin's, Limited, but in the event of such income falling short of £2500 a year, the deficiency is to be made up from his residuary property; £2000 shares in the said company to Alice Farnworth; £3000 shares to his nephew, Harold Baldwin; £1000 shares to his sister-in-law, Edith Macdonald, and legacies to servants. The residue of his estate he leaves to his son.

The will (dated April 18, 1905) of MR. HARRIS LEBUS, of Sarita, Netherall Gardens, Hampstead, and Tabernacle Street, cabinet-maker, whose death took place on Sept. 21, has been proved by Louis Lebus and Herman Lebus, the sons, the value of the property being £506,305. The testator gives the goodwill of his business as to one fourth each to his sons Louis and Herman, one fourth to his wife for life, and then for his said two sons, and one fourth conditionally to his brother; £5000, all policies

of insurance on his life, and the household effects to his wife; and £250 each to his brother and sisters. The income from the remainder of his property is to be paid to Mrs. Lebus for life, and subject thereto for his children.

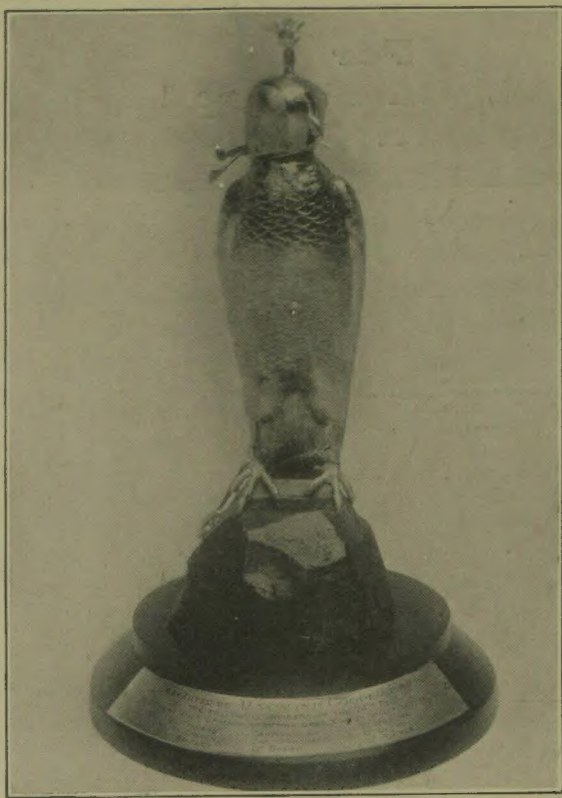
The will (dated May 1, 1896) of MR. GEORGE BROWNE, of St. John's Lodge, Sydenham, and 19, The Croft, Hastings, who died on Jan. 26, was proved on March 20 by Willis Browne, the son, the value of the property being sworn at £224,589. After leaving his freehold residence at Hastings to his daughter Georgina, the testator gives three fifteenths of the residue each to his children John Thomas, Willis, Clara Figgins, Edith Fickus; and Georgina.

The will (dated Aug. 7, 1903) of Mrs. ENRIQUETA AUGUSTINA RYLANDS, of Longford Hall, Stretford, who died on Feb. 4, was proved on March 24 by William Carnelly, Stephen Joseph Tennant the brother, the Rev. John William Kiddle, and William Arnold Linnell, the value of the estate amounting to £3,448,692. Mrs. Rylands bequeaths £200,000 to the Victoria University, Manchester; £25,000 towards the building of a Congregational Church in Stretford Road, £25,000 to Owens College; £20,000 to the Manchester



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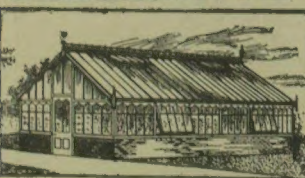
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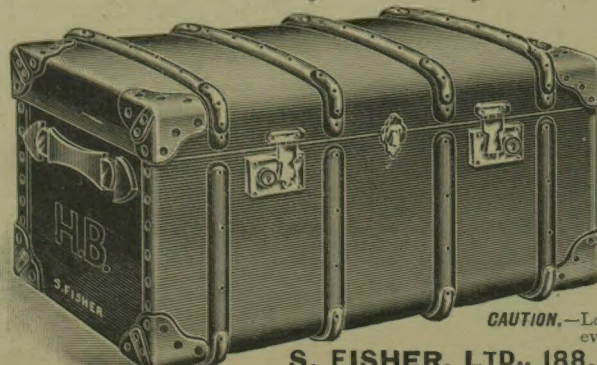
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